INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies ?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII NO. 189--- BOMBAY SATURDAY AUGUST 10 1929 ONE ANNA

LABOUR'S "GESTURE" TOWARDS INDIA!

Prepared to Throw Crumbs to Silence Simon Boycotters

BUT AGAINST IMMEDIATE DOMINION STATUS

Anxious to Save British Vested Interests and Cripple Direct Action Movements

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 9

What exactly is the value to be attached to the suggestion of Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that Mr. Wedgwood Benn should visit India is, says the London Correspondent of Free Press of India, what I have been trying to gather by interviewing public men both in British and Indian political circles. Dr. Sapru's suggestion has drawn attention in highest quarters especially because just now one of thorny questions on which both Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Lord Irwin are trying to reach conclusion is in regard to effective steps to be taken for purpose of rallying "Constitutionalists," a term which I understand is used to include all sections of political opinion as the Non-Brahmin Party in Madras and Liberals in Northern India and Responsivists in Maharashtra and leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar, etc.

What confronts Labour Government is its obligation to stand by Simon Commission whatever be its degree of unwisdom and unpopularity. Conservative Party's solution is said to be diluted provincial autonomy and *status quo* in all other respects making substantial concessions to communalists. But it is recognised by other sections including some of liberal-minded Tory leaders that such solution would be practically useless as evidence has not been wanting that even communalists while keen on communal preference are equally keen on political advance.

Sir Fazli Hussein's note on Reforms is considered to represent communalists better than those who are prepared to lower their demand for political advance provided communal preference is assured. At the same time there is not a single leader of prominence in any of British parties who can influence decisions who is of view that next instalment of reforms should be on lines of Nehru Report in sense that it would amount to establish of full responsible Government in all essential aspects.

TO PROTECT BRITISH VESTED INTERESTS.

It is undertood responsible Labour leaders have been told is that if Labour would make some gesture which would absolve section of boycotters from continuing to be boycotters and also assure

(Continued on page 10)

Labour Govt. "Really Anxious for Conciliation"

POSSIBILITY OF A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty who returned to-day by s.s. "Razmak" interviewed stated: "From what I have observed in England I feel sure that for the next year or two India will occupy a very prominent place in the attention of the British public and Parliament. Diehard element in England consisting of certain retired Anglo-Indians and others are very busy at work and I have even heard of measures being taken to compel Parliament to legislate along certain lines for India.

"Though there was no reference to India in the King's Speech, the subject formed a very important part of Mr. Baldwin's speech opening the debate on the address to the King. I was present at the House of Commons during this debate, and from the tone of Mr. Baldwin, it was clear to my mind that the Conservative Party will not easily allow Labour Government to take any "hasty" steps.

A CLEAR THREAT TO LABOUR.

"Mr. Baldwin's reference to India was a clear threat to Labour Government to be cautious in dealing with the Indian problem. I am afraid many have not fully realised the significance of the Prime Minister's reply to this reference. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in his reply stated plainly that influential opinion in India had been against the Simon Commission and mass opinion had been against it. This is the first official recognition of the real feeling in India towards the Simon Commission. In this connection I was interested to see in most press reports of this speech that appeared in Indian papers that reference to mass opinion had been omitted.

POSSIBILITY OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

"I had a number of conversations with the Secretary of State for India and also the Under-Secretary. From the impression I have gathered. I feel confident that Labour Government is really anxious to conciliate Indian public opinion. Personally, I have reasons to believe that some step will be taken to bring about a Round Table Conference. As I stated a little while ago. no useful purpose will be served by our indulging in indiscriminate attacks on Labour Government. Curiously enough, diehard element in England wants us to adopt this attitude towards Labour Government and they repeatedly affirm that as far as India is concerned, Labour will not take a point of view which will be different from that of other parties. We cannot of course forget that the Liberal Party still holds the key to the entire situation in England. It is a pity that practically none of our leading men have come in close contact with Mr. Lloyd George. It will certainly be worth while at this time to tackle the Liberal Party through Mr. Lloyd George."

A REGRETTABLE CONTROVERSY.

Questioned about the A.I.C.C. decision, Mr. Chetty thought it a great pity that the old controversy about no-change versus Council entry should have been raised at this juncture. "No fresh arguments can be advanced on either side and the only practical result of raising this issue will be to make this a major issue in Lahore Congress and relegate all the rest to a position of unimportance."

Mr. Chetty addresses the Indian Merchants' Chamber to-day on the work of International Labour Conference. He then proceeds to Ahmedabad and returns to Madras on August 14.—A. P.

COTTON DISPUTE

—:o:—

Important Move

T. U. CONGRESS REPRESENTATVES VISIT MANCHESTER

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Rugby—An impohtant move in the cotton dispute which has rendered half a million workers idle is signified by the announcement that representatives of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress will visit Manchester to-morrow to get into touch with the representatives of the cotton Operative Unions.—B. O. W.

ATTEMPTS TO END LANCASHIRE DEADLOCK

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Sir Horace Wilson, Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, is strenuously endeavouring to end the Lancashire cotton deadlock. He was engaged during the whole of yesterday in holding informal discussions with representatives of employers and operatives' organisations with the result that progress has been made owards finding a basis on which an early meeting can be arranged. A deputation of the General Council of the Trades' Union Congress headed by Ben Tillett, Chairman, has proceeded to Manchester to confer with the executives of the operatives' organisations with regard to the possibilities of mediation.—Reuter

EMULATING HIS MASTER

—:o:—

GOVERNOR OF KANDAHAR CONTRACTS NEW MARRIAGE

PESHAWAR, Aug. 8.

General Nadir Khan is stated to have repuisitioned from Peshawar a complete equipment of a ban with which he means to stir up the tribesmen to action.

Like Baccha-e-Saqqa, the present Governor of Kandahar has recently contracted a new marriage at Kandahar.

ANTI-BACCHA PROPAGANDA.

There is still much anti-Baccha propaganda going on at Kandahar. The Governor and Commander of the Army at that place are said to be at loggerheads.

Some tribes of Ghazni have been indulging in a loot on the Ghazni-Kandahar Road.

SHOR BAZAR IN JAIL.

It is reported that Hazarat Sahib of Shor Bazar is passing his days of imprisonment at Kabul and that there is little hope of his release.—Free Press.

TO-DAY'S RACING SELECTIONS BY "SENEX" AND "JAY". (SEE PAGE 7.)

MRS. NAIDU LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

—:o:—

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 9.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left this morning for Bombay. A large gathering of friends were at the station to see her off. She is expected back in Hyderabad in September.—A. P.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SETTLEMENT

—:o:—

SIR AUSTEN RESERVES FINAL JUDGMENT

"STUDYING PAPERS MORE CLOSELY"

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Sir Austen Chamberlain speaking at Belfast yesterday, referred to the proposals for the Anglo-Egyptian settlement, which, he said, followed closely the proposals defined in the proposed Treaty by the Egyptian Government negotiated by him with Sarwat Pasha and which was rejected by the Egyptian extremists. Although Mr. Henderson's proposals went further, Sir Austen Chamberlain said he would reserve his final judgment on them until he has been able to study the papers more closely. He had some apprehension at the prospect of early removal of British troops not from the city of Cairo but from the neighbourhood of Cairo and the city of Alexandria. The proposals required careful examination. and he hoped Government would treat this great issue in a non-party spirit and would welcome the suggestions made in good faith to help them in their difficult task. Sir Austen Chamberlain said he desired to approach the question in a most friendly spirit. and with the earnest desire to promote a national policy which would meet with acceptance in all parties.—B. O. W.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

—:o:—

"ARGUS" GETS NERVOUS ABOUT RESULT

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Cape Town—The "Argus", commenting on the Anglo-Egyptian proposals, says the question is whether foreign Governments will be willing as Mr. Macdonald to entrust Egypt with the administration of justice where the rights of foreign subjects are concerned. The paper says it is difficult to feel very optimistic about the result of the Treaty.—Reuter.

PREPARE FOR UNITED ACTION

—:o:—

Mr. Giri's Call To Ry. Men

SEQUEL TO SIR GEORGE'S REPLY

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 9.

Mr. Giri, General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has addressed a letter to railway unions stating that in consequence of a flat and disappointing reply given to their deputation by Sir George Rainy they should prepare themselves for united and effective action to show the Member that the members of the deputation are the accredited representative of the railwaymen.

In view of this, at a meeting of the N.G.S. Railway Employees Union, Mr. Somayajulu, General Secretary, exhorted the men to reserve their energies for use at the right time.—A.P.

BRITISH CHESS CHAMPION

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Sultan Khan has won the British Chess Championship.—Reuter.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF HUNGER-STRIKERS

—:o:—

Pt. Jawaharlal Interviews Them in Jail

FIRM IN THEIR RESOLVE TO SUFFER FOR PRINCIPLE

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who interviewed the hunger-strikers in the Lahore Conspiracy case in the course of an interview to the Press said:

I visited the Central Jail and the Borstal Jail yesterday and saw Bhagat Singh, Batukeshwar Dutt, Jatindranath Das and all the other accused in the Lahore "conspiracy" case who are on hunger-strike. Attempts have been made for many days now to feed forcibly all these hunger-strikers. In the case of some of them results of this forcible procedure were so injurious that forcible feeding had been given up in the face of a greater danger. Some of the accused are just maintaining a measure of strength on account of the forcible feeding which was given twice a day. The others are in a bad way. Those who cannot be forcibly fed lest they die under the force used, cannot obviously survive long. Now, if the present conditions continue they are dying slowly from day to day and the final act in the tragedy cannot be long delayed.

DAS IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

The condition of Jatindranath Das is specially critical. He is very weak and cannot easily move. He speaks in whispers. He is in considerable pain and looks for release in death. The others whose condition is serious are Shiv Varma, Ajoy Kumar Ghose and Jaidev. It was very painful for me to meet those extraordinarily brave young men and see their manifest suffering. I gathered from them that they would adhere to their resolve whatever the consequences to their individual selves. Indeed, they do not care very much for their own selves. They would not undergo such tremendous suffering for the little personal comfort in the future. They feel strongly, however, the lot of the political prisoners in India is bad and must be improved. The position, as explained to me by Bhagat Singh, was that all the political prisoners with one exception if necessary should be given special treatment. This exception was the case of the actual perpetrator of a murder. I can only hope the great sacrifice which these young men are making will bear fruit."—Free Press.

AFGHAN STUDENTS LEAVE FOR KANDAHAR

—:o:—

BACCHA PAYS TRAVELLING EXPENSES AND OFFERS SERVICES AT KABUL

PESHAWAR, Aug. 8.

A party of 28 Afghan students left Peshawar this evening by the Karachi Mail to Kandahar. They have been supplied with new uniforms and all pocket money and travelling expenses by Baccha-e-Saqqa's Agent in Peshawar. Baccha-e-Saqqa has promised them a good reception at Kabul and he has also offered to engage them as aviators on handsome pay.

Mr. Imamdin is accompanying the students up to Chaman.—Free Press.

INTIMIDATION BILL IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

—:o:—

To Remain on Statute Book For 5 Years

ALL AMENDMENTS THROWN OUT

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Aug. 9.

The whole of to-day's sitting of the Council was devoted to the discussion of various amendments to the Bombay Prevention of Intimidation Bill which wassed its second reading with very few alterations. A majority of those amendments sought to restrict the life of the legislation to as short a period as possible. The Opposition wanted the period to be three years as the maximum while the Home Member insisted on five years as the minimum. The Home Member could have his own in the end as by a narrow majority of four votes the Government's amendment limiting the life of the Act to five years was carried. Probably as a concession to Opposition the Home Member himself moved an amendment which *inter alia* restricts the application of the provision of Criminal Intimidation becoming a cognisable offence to a specific part of the Presidency Area where a state of emergency is declared to exist. This prevents the penalty provision from being made applicable to the whole of the Presidency area when emergency is localised in only a part of that area.

Mr. K. F. Nariman's amendment to confine emergency to Trade Disputes and industrial unrest alone was negatived after the Opposition had offered stubborn fight. The main contention of Opposition was that the measure might prove to be a menace to the peaceful National activities such as picketing of liquor shops and others. The Government took shelter under the argument that to restrict the operation of the Bill in the manner proposed would give the measure an appearance of class legislation. There were a number of amendments taking away the Bombay Suburban District and area adjacent to the city of Bombay from the scope of the Presidency area.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan's amendment omitting area adjacent to the City of Bombay from the Presidency Area was carried as it was accepted by Home Member.

All amendments embodying safeguards against the measure being used to penalise legitimate and peaceful strikes of workmen were opposed by Government and rejected by the House.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan had moved an amendment giving the High Court jurisdiction over the notification of emergency issued by the Government. The amendment was held out of order as it affected the power of the Court.

The Legal Remembrancer argued that any legislation affecting the Act of Parliament by which High Courts were constituted was *ultra vires* of the local legislature. The position as summarised by the Home Member is that the High Court has no jurisdiction over the notification of Government and to give that jurisdiction is *ultra vires* of this Council. The Bill will pass its third reading to-morrow.

The Home Member will move to-morrow the first reading of the Bill for safeguarding life and property in the Presidency area in times of emergency. Attempts are being mtde to refer this Bill to a Select Committee and postpone its final stage to the next session. It seems quite likely that the Bill will be sent to a Select Committee.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

This afternoon the Council further discussed amendments to the Bombay Prevention of Intimidation Bill. During question time replying to Mr. Chandrachud, the Revenue Member stated that Mr. Anderson had an exceptional knowledge of the Land Revenue Code and the Rules under it and therefore, the Government had acceded to his request to be allowed to publish an addition of it at his own risk. The Government had also given an undertaking to Mr. Anderson that his edition of the Code when published would be recommended for official use.

Questioned by Rao Bahadur Kale, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai gave information that the power of nomination to local bodies was instituted by the legislature i.e., to secure representation of those communities which were inadequately represented as a result of the election and to strengthen the Boards by the addition of well educated or experienced persons provided that this could be done without upsetting the balance of parties established at the election.

MR. S. C. JOSHI'S AMENDMENT.

Discussion was then resumed of Mr. S. C. Joshi's amendment to the Prevention of Intimidation Bill namely that the Act shall remain in force for a period of three years. To this an amendment was moved by the Legal Remembrancer that the priod be five years.

Mr. Narsindas Bechar opposing the latter amendment observed that the first thing that the new incoming Government would do was to wipe off all repressive legislation. The moment this autocratic Government went away all manner of repression would disappear

MINISTER JADHAV'S LOGIC!

The Hon. B. V. Jadhav supporting five years said there was no reason why the other side was so anxious to limit the operation of the Bill to three years. It was an emergency legislation and it ought to have proper run. If there was no emergency it would lie idle. There was, therefore, nothing to be afraid of if that run was five years.

Mr. Nariman: "Perhaps you will not be in that New Government".

The Home Member said the new Government would not be compelled to use this legislation if it did not want it. The only possible difficulty might be that the existence of such a legislation would tempt the new Government to use it.

The Legal Remembrancers amendment limiting the period to five years was carried in a division by 43 to 39 votes. It was subsequently carried as a substantive proposition.

The Home Member then moved an amendment to the effect that section 4 i.e., offence of Criminal Intimidation becoming cognisable shall come into force in the whole of the Presidency area or any part or parts thereof on the date or dates on which a state of emergency is declared to exist. The Home Member observed that this amendment was the result of the previous days discussion. The object was to restrict the application of the Act only to those parts of the Presidency area in which emergency existed.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

To this Mr. Nariman moved an amendment to qualify emergency as an emergency arising out of trade dispute or industrial unrest only.

The Home Member opposing this amendment argued that it entirely changed the character of the Bill and as such it would require the previous sanction of the Governor-General. The Government, therefore could not accept it.

"SINISTER OBJECT BEHIND BILL."

Mr. Nariman said once for all he wanted to make the position clear. The non-official side of the House was naturally apprehensive that there was some sinister object behind the Bill. Their apprehensions were further supported by the Home Member's statement.

The Home Member argued that the amendment was out of order. The President ruled that the amendment did require the sanction of

(Continued on Page 9.)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Bulls Unloading on Bearish Bureau

N. Y. FUTURES 56 TO 60 POINTS LOWER

Bombay, Aug. 9.

On Thursday, American Cotton markets were depressed by bearish Bureau report inducing heavy long liquidation. Prices opened at a decline of 5 points on the New York Cotton Exchange and after touching the lowest price for January option 18.59, closed at a net decline of 56 to 60 points. Spot cotton prices declined 60 points at 18.35c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 54 points. Spot cotton prices were lowered by 55 points at 18.36c.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened at unchanged prices and closed at a decline of 30 to 24 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 3 points at 10.52d. per lb. Egyptian Cotton futures declined 33 points and Empire Cotton futures lost 22 to 27 points.

The Government Bureau Report estimated condition as of the 1st August 69.6 per cent. of normal indicating productive expectancy of 15,543,000 Bales at the rate of 159.3 lbs. per acre. Quantity ginned prior to the 1st August is returned at 86,970 Bales. This report is slightly above average estimate and in the supplementary report the Bureau states that an allowance of 18-1|2 per cent is made for probable weevil damage against actual damage of 14 per cent. last season. It is admitted that Boll-weevil has appeared all over the cotton belt and is a real menace to the crop. The allowance of 18-1|2 per cent is made on expectations of normal weather conditions in the following months. Any variation from normal weather condition will certainly add to or reduce the crop. It is the experience of cotton students that in a weevil year, the weather during the month of August plays an important part as dry weather usually checks the weevil while rainy August has always proved a disaster from insect damage.

The general sentiment is now bearishly inclined owing to possibilities of adequate supplies during the present season without making any important change in the likely carry-over at the end of July 1930. However, the future course of the market entirely depends upon weather during the coming three weeks. There is no doubt that the potential buying power is extensive as spinners have so far bought very little cotton. On the other side the South has also hedge the whole crop. The key to the situation lies with weather possibilities as to who will be forced to enter the market first. In case if we have any crop scare or adverse crop factor, prices are likely to shoot up, but it remains to be seen at what level the South shows inclination to hedge. As long as the market is under the influence of weather vageries, we see no chance of any material change in price-levels and prefer buying on dips and selling on buldges. Liquidation of long interest will result in the improvement of the technical situation indicating sharp rallies. It remain to be seen whether such rallies will be maintained?

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 19.00, lowest 18.32.

N. Y. January highest 19.25 (11-53 a.m.), lowest 18.59 (1-52 p.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Agricultural Bureau report states that allowance made for probable weevil loss is 18-1|2 per cent. This supposes usual weather for the balance of the season, further says that boll-weevil appearing practically over entire cotton belt, and are real menace, but ultimate loss depends future weather conditions. Think market will be lower, but think it unsafe to be short in view of weevil possibility.

Another of their Liverpool friends cable as under:—

We think market likely to decline somewhat further, but do not recommend selling short.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

(1) Production 15,543, condition 69.6, ginned 86,970.

(2) Bureau larger than expected. Will need bad weather to revive Bullish feelings.

Munds:—"Expect temporarily lower market unless weather decidedly unfavourable."

Harris:—"Cotton report somewhat above general expectations, notwithstanding which short side may prove dangerous during next few weeks."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from their New York and Liverpool friends dated 8th August 1929.

Messrs. A' Norden & Co., New York:—

"Probably sagging affair, favour sales rally."

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co., Liverpool:—

"Decline caused by favourable reports of crop by Bureau, have no faith in higher prices but market may be sustained for the present."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool:—

"Condition 696, production 15,543,000 above expectations, considering critical period would rather buy."

Hetz:—"Weather too dry in large sections of Western Belt, more favourable East of Misssisipi. Government bureau report of crop condition above general expectations indueing heavy liquidation. May go temporarily lower but do not think there is much risk in present prices."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

7-20 p.m.:—"General opinion crop probably larger than Bureau figure; if normal weather hereafter and if rains soon in Texas, look for further decline."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 8.

October	18.40	—.57
December	18.59	—.60
January	18.60	—.58
March	18.80	—.56
May	18.94	—.58
Middling Spot	18.35	—.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 8.

October	18.25	—.54
December	18.47	—.54
Middling Spot	18.36	—.55

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 8.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

	11 a.m.
October	18.87
January	19.14
March	19.30

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

	1-30 p.m.
October	18.35
January	18.60
March	18.80

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 8.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

October	16.09	—.33
November	16.09	—.33
January	16.28	—.32
March	16.44	—.30
May	16.62	—.32
July	16.67	—.32
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.00	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

	Opening.	Closing.	
August		9.84	—.29
September		9.79	—.30
October	10.08	9.79	—.30
November		9.77	—.29
December		9.78	—.29
January	10.06	9.79	—.30
February		9.81	—.29
arch	10.13	9.85	—.28
April		9.85	—.28
May	10.16	9.88	—.28
June		9.87	—.28
July	10.17	9.88	—.27
August		9.84	—.27
Middling Spot.		10.52	—.03

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eneral Manage: R. J. DUFF

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 9.

The local market opened at Rs. 339 for Broach A.-M. and fluctuated within a narrow range, but developed into weakness on extensive long liquidation. Liverpool opening cables were easy which added to the weakness. Rates declined to Rs. 335/4 and closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A. 326/4
Broach A./M. 335/12
Oomra D./J. 300/4
Bengal D./J. 250/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 9.

August	251.50—3.20
November	227.00—3.50
February	214.40—4.00

ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Bengal D./J.	253
Broach A./M.	339
Broach J./A.	328
Oomra D./J.	303

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Broach	344	339	331	326
S. D.	346	341	333	328
P. A.	347	342	334	329
K. V.	338	333	325	320
Dholera	333	328	320	315
Kalajin	337	332	324	319
Cutch	351	346	338	333
Surat	404	399	391	386
Rajpipla	404	399	391	386
Navsari	419	414	406	401
Southern Western	...	...	...	312

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Ready market was very quiet. Therefore no sales to-day.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 9.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	230	.....
Bengal Fine	220	.....
Bengal F.G.	215	195
Sindh-Punjab Fine	220	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	215	195
Wardha-Hingt Fine	295	265
Nagpur Savner Fine	295	265
Yeotmal Fine	285	260
Arvi Fine	285	255
Amraoti Fine	270	255
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	270	255
Mulkapur Fine	260	235
Khandesh Fine	250	225
Muthia Fine	220	210
Muthia F.G.	205	195
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	270	255
Purna F.G.G.S.	260	255
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	260	255
Indore/Ujjain Fine	270	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	270	255
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	400	.....
Miraj/Sangli	.....	.....
Coompta Good	.....	.....
Jinja	450	.....
Busoga	460	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 9.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year.
Khandesh	255	364,113
Central India	.....	386,928
Barsi and Nagar	89	261,739
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	84,792
Berar	177	789,252
Central Provinces	55	392,642
Total Oomras	576	2,279,466
Dholera	776	245,205
N.-W. Provinces	.....	62,116
Rajputana	23	50,875
Sind-Punjab	.....	133,779
Broach	219	195,331
Coompta and Dharwar	1,262	125,190
Westerns-Northerns	229	56,905
Cocoanada	.....	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	39,653
Persian	.....	1,774
American	.....	11,168
Egyptian and African	998	105,621
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	17
Total	4,083	3,307,135

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Near.
Bangs Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Sept.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5-32 Mails
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 279
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 131
Banks Buying 60 days 128-1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 160 3/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 2/4 8th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 7/16 9th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 3/16 8th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 8th inst.
London/Belgium 34.890 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.215 8th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 8th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.

Gold £4/4/11 3/8 7th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 8th inst.

Silver London Ready 24 1/4 7th inst. 24 3/16 8th inst.

Silver London Forward 24 3/8 7th inst. 24 5/16 8th inst.

Silver New York Ready 52 7th inst. 52 1/2 8th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 15/32 per cent 7th inst. 5 7/16 per cent 8th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 5 15/16 per cent 7th inst. 5 7/8 per cent 8th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-1/2 per cent Nominal 3 Mos. 3.1/4 per cent 6 Mos 3 per cent 12 Mos. 1-1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

—:o:—

DAILY WEATHER

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

Heavy Rain East Belt. Temperatures 98 to 100 in West Belt. Rains Texas and Oklahoma.

Between Midnight and day break Light to moderate rain in Amerillo dist. (Texas). Weather Warmer.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 9.

	1929/30
F P. Bales	
Receipts to date 8/8/29	43000
,, Yesterday do.	8000
Exports to date do.	36000
Stocks at Ports 2/8/29	517000
,, Interior Towns do.	198000
,, Liverpool 2/8/29	840000
Visible Supply 2/8/29	1708000
Quantity in Sight do.	11000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 9.

	Cwts.
Wheat	10,087
Linseed	6,665
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	443
Gingellyseeds	470
Poppyseeds	84
Groundnuts	17,676
Castorseeds	616
Rice	798
Myrabollams	935
Cottonseeds	12,929
Gram	1,353
Joowar	1,079
Maize	59
Barley	1,066
Bajree	738
Coal	54 tons.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 9.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 1st Aug. This year.
Europe	2,447	890,214
Japan and China	4,385	1,706,572
Coast Ports	.....	19,830
Up-country by Rail	.....	132,802
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	37,733
Total	6,832	2,787,151

BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers Asso. Ltd.).

SILVER.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 9.

London Ready 24/3
London Forwarl 24/5
China Op. 2/4/8 Clo. 2/4/9
America Cent 52/5
Ready 55/10
Shravan Op. 55/7 Clo. 55/9-1/2
Bhadra Op. 55/7 Clo. 55/9
Teji mandi Shravan /8/
Bhadra 1/1/

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/9
Shravan 21/6/9
Bhadra 21/7
N. City 21/7
N. Manora 21/10/

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Some Rain Argentine. Causing easiness.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug 8.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt.—
Delivery sellers 34/3 Sept/Dec.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt.—
Delivery sellers 34 Jan/April.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York. Aug. 8.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), spot 15-7/8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug 8

Interest. Day to Loans 3-7/8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank bills, 3 months 5-7/16 p.c.

Bank bills, 6 months 5-7/8 p.c.

Fine trade bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.

Fine trade bills, 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/3/6 Highest Rs. 50/6/6 Lowest Rs. 49/13/6 Closing Rs. 49/14/6 /Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 54/10 Closing Rs. 54/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers 46/9, August.
Barletta Russo. per 63 lb., Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers 46/6, Aug./Sept.
Wheat, South Australian. Parcels.—
Paid 52/6 Afloat.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
Shipment Liverpool, nominal and value 51, Aug./Sept.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Aug 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12-/-1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 12/4-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay,—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/2-3/4.
C. & F. Karachi,—
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/3-1/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers £9:0:0, Aug/Sept.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment paid £17:12:6, Aug/Sept.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers £20, Aug./Sept.

LINSEED.

London, Aug 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers £20:15:0, Aug-Sept.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers £20:16:3. Sept./Oct.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Shipment Hull sellers £19:7:6 Aug./Sept.
Linseed, Bombay, ton —
Shipment sellers £21:5:0. Aug./Sept.

COMMERCIAL PINE FORESTS LIMITED.

(Incorporated in New Zealand.)

Share Capital £ 15,000 Bond Capital over £ 50,000

A thoroughly sound investment that provides adequately for the future.

This company is now offering "B" series bonds at £ 35 (Rs. 472-8) each. According to expert estimate each bond will be worth about £ 350 (Rs. 4,500) in ten or twelve years and may be purchased by instalments spread over a period of 2½ years or for cash at a discount.

Here then is a highly profitable investment for the future. You can enjoy its benefits without touching your capital.

TEN ANNAS A DAY FOR ONLY 2½ YEARS WILL LAY THE FOUNDATION OF LIFE LONG HAPPINESS.

NOW AVAILABLE "B" SERIES BONDS.

COMMERCIAL PINE FORESTS LIMITED.

Write or call

K. K. LALKAKA.

Superintendent of Branches.

Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, - - BOMBAY.

Agents for Bombay Presidency:

VICKERS & Co., Central Bank Building.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug 8

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Rubbed lb., Spot.—
Sellers d.10-13/16.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug 8.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.36 3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11--1/4.
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	92.78.
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	123.97
T.T. London on Prague	163.93

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 8.

Demand Bills 484.37

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 8.

Silver.—Market is dull.

Spot	24-3/16
Forward	24-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug 8.

Bar gold, fine per oz £4:4:11-1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	4,000

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A full time LAWYER to do Legal Aid Work in Bombay. Experience of Small Causes Court and Police Court work essential. Apply stating terms and qualifications to the SECRETARY, LEGAL AID SOCIETY, 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

WANTED—A Competent and experienced GUJERATI GRADUATE as RESIDENT TUTOR for a Boarding School in Bombay. Boarding and Lodging free. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications to Box No.2337 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1811.

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE for UNION HIGH SCHOOL, Broach Apply, Stating terms to PROPRIETOR.
A R1764.

WANTED ON HIGH PAY—Vacancies everywhere. Apply for a copy of "Guide To Chances" enclosing 2 anna stamps. ROYAL ELECTRICAL COLLEGE, Naichebandan, DELHI.
A R1766

WANTED—Expert MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a State, one proficient in Motor Mechanism and Electric work would be preferred, pay Rs. 125 to 175 p. m. Apply with testimonials to Box No. "D" Advt. Department., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32654

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions at Nasik. Apply immediately for terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 322., Bombay.

WANTED.

MALABATI TEA CO. LD., wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Malabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing some supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200|- and Rs. 60|- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered share holder of the company by investing Rs. 500|- in the preference shares. The said amount is to be paid as soon as selected.
Apply to:—
INDIAN PLANTERS' UNION,
Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130|- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

EDUCATIONAL.

BENGAL WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
3, Burman St., CALCUTTA.

Trains and qualifies candidates for employment as wireless attendants, operators for Government, Marine, Aircraft and Broadcasting stations. Our students are assured to get the certificates from the Director General of Post and Telegraphs (Wireless Branch), India.
Apply for prospectus and rules with 1 anna stamp to the PRINCIPAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M —— W. S.

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SEE KASHMIR THIS YEAR

A specially conducted tour will run during August-September covering 5,200 miles and comprising famous places of Upper India as previously announced.

CATERING will be provided on train.
EVERY COMFORT arranged.
REDUCE TRIP fares:—
II Class Rs. 178|-
III Class Rs. 86|-.
BOOKING has now commenced and will close on
15TH AUGUST 1929.
ACCOMMODATION STRICTLY LIMITED.

Apply to Publicity Officer,
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
for full particulars.
32560

NOTICE.

WANTED a trained GRADUATE of the Bombay University, strong in English for the higher standards of the Shri Marikamba High School, Sirsi. A Kanarese-knowing hand will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials, stating age, experience, etc., should reach the undersigned before the 20th of this month.
S. N. KESHWAIN,
President, Sirsi Municipality.
Sirsi (N. Kanara),
3rd July, 1929.
32662

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY morning, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).
REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 9th August, 1929.
32674

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 879 (now No. 58), Sayani Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of August, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1929.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd August, 1929, to 17th August, 1929, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1929.

(N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Tuesday, the 20th August, 1929, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 3rd August, 1929.)
32659

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for admission to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" from candidates who desire to be trained for the Mercantile Marine.
Candidates must be between the ages of 13 and 16 on the 15th January, 1930, and must have completed a school educatio up to the standard which is three standards short of Matriculation. There will be a Qualifying Examination conducted in English at various centres in India. Candidates who qualify will be required to come to Bombay at their own expense for interview prior to selection and a Medical Test of Fitness at which particular attention will be paid to EYESIGHT.
The course lasts for 8 months per year for three years. Fees amount to Rs. 50 per each month of residence on the Training Ship and small extras.
Approved time spent on the Training Ship is equivalent to one year's sea service for qualifying for the Board of Trade Second Mates' Certificate.
Applications will be received up to the 15th October. 1929, and the Qualifying Examination will be held about the 2nd December, 1929.
The Prospectus giving full information TOGETHER WITH APPLICATION FORMS may be had from the Captain Superintendent, I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin", Mazagaon Pier, Bombay 10 ON PAYMENT of Re. 1 which should be sent by Money Order (communication coupon should bear the full name and address) or in postage stamps.
32625

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "SHUNKO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 9th August from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REGARDING DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. BHAGWANJI HEMCHAND,* CHHAGANLAL DHARAMSEY, and JEHANGIR ARDESHIR BAMBOAT have separated themselves from the firm of Messrs. Bhaichand Amoluk and Co. as from March, 1928, and that they have now no connection whatsoever with the firm of Bhaichand Amoluk and Co.
BHAICHAND AMOLUK & CO.
Agents:—
Scottish Alliance Insurance Co.,
Union Assurance Society, Ltd.,
(Marine Dept.),
merged in
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.,
9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
R1812

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

——:o:——

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. AHMED HAJI JANMAHOMED and ABDULLA HAJI JANMAHOMED have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure situate on the Eastern side of Kumbharwada 1st Street in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1869, New No. 8999, Old Survey No. 276 and New Survey No. 4970, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3027 of Bhuleshwar Division, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon, and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the West by Kumbharwada 1st Street, on the North by the property of Pandoba Trimbakji and now occupied by a Municipal Girls' School, and on the South by the property of Vishnoo Bhawoo Burtukey, and which premises are assessed under C Ward No. 7580 and Street No. 205.
Dated this 8th day of August, 1929
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32664

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LADHA KARA, late of Jamnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, a Carpenter, residing at Chira Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay
Deceased.

Bai RAMI, widow of Ladha Kara, of Jamnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chira Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 26th day of July, 1929.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
32673

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1258 of 1929.

LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 9th day of July, 1929.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

ERACHSHAW COWASJI GHADIALI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop, Parel, residing at Hughes Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors named in the Will of Pirozbai, widow of Bezonji Hormusji Ghadiali ..... Plaintiff.

vs

(1) Dr. DINSHAW JEEWAJI SOONAWALA alias EDUL BEHERAM, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a Medical Practitioner, last residing at Nanpura, Surat, but now outside British India; (2) SORABJI BEZONJI GHADIALI, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay; (3) Dr. DORABJI SORABJI GHADIALI, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a Medical Practitioner, residing at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, the said Defendants 2 and 3 being the two of the Executors named in the Will of the said Pirozbai, widow of Bezonji Hormusji Ghadiali; (4) COWASJI KUSTOMJI JAGOSH, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Hughes Road, outside the Fort of Bombay; (5) AVABAI, widow of Dossabhai Maneekji Butcher, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Cumballa Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay; (6) BHICAJI DADABHAI MISTRY alias DHANIDADOONA; (7) MOTABHAI BHICAJI MISTRY alias DHANIDADOONA. (8) DORABSHAW BHICAJI MISTRY alias DHANIDADOONA; (9) SHIRINBAI BHICAJI MISTRY alias DHANIDADOONA, all the last named four Defendants, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Cumballa Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

To,

Dr. Dinshaw Jeewaji Soonawalla alias Edul Beheram,
The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you and others praying that the estate of Maneekji Dorabji Butcher may be administered by and under the directons of this Hon'ble Court that the Will of the said deceased may be construed and the shares of the parties to the suit in the residue of the estate ascertained and handed over to them, that for the aforesaid purposes all such accounts may be taken, enquiries made and directions given as may be necessary that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the estate of the deceased including the immoveable property mentioned in the Plaint, that the Plaintiff may have such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of November, 1929, at eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Kt., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 16th day of July, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.
Sealed
(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 16th day of July, 1929.
Messrs. JHAVERY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
32668

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MURLIDHER SHIVLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 215 of 1929, on the file of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, filed by Messrs. Gorakhram Sadhuram against Bhajranglal Bherulal and others as heirs of Surjibai, wife of Bherulal Sitaram, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Fanaswadi Second Lane, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 488 square yards or thereabouts, a little more or less, registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 140, New No. 1179, Old Survey No. 354, New Survey No. 316, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4796, 4795, 4797 and 4798, Street Nos. 1-22 A, 16-18, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2013 of Bhuleshwar Division, and bounded on or towards the East by Fanaswadi Second Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Ramrao Balkrishna Kirtikar, on or towards the West by the property of Narayen Keroba Kirtiker and on or towards the North by the property of Rao Saheb Narayen Raghoonath Gorakshar.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1929.
RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32667

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RATANSEY KARA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Carpenter, residing at Chira Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai AMRAT, widow of Ratansey Kara, of Jamnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chira Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
E. FAHEY.

The 26th day of July, 1929.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
32672

ASTHMA

No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.
S. SHERWAN, Balibhanga, (Faridpur.)

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Property on view and, catalogues are ready.
AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), of specially made solid teakwood artistic complete bungalow furniture, consisting of Jacobean sideboards, sliding dining table and chairs, leather-lined (rocking) Chesterfield suites, Jacobean curious cabinets, combination writing bureau, solid brass beds, Jacobean and plain almirahs, and dressing tables, brass and platedware, etc., at 24, Walkeshwar Road, near Sea Face, Chowpatty.
Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 101 BALES ANJAR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th August, 1929. at 2 P.M (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, in the Godown No. C 40/42 of Mr. Jumnadas Nursey on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—
101 Bales Anjar Cotton.
A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES ARVI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 12th August, 1929. at 4 P.M (S. T.) at Colaba in Godown No. 2, of the Colaba Land Coy., on account of the Insurance Office concerned the above-mentioned slightly damaged cotton salved from the late fire that had occurred at the Colaba Land Mill
A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots being knocked flown

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th August, 1929. at 2 p.m. at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, the following goods:—
Wearing apparel, Picture Post Cards, Wines and Spirits, Perfumery, Wireless Sets and Accessories, Cigarette cases and holders, Fountain-pen, Gas Cylinder, Spices, and other miscellaneous articles.
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P & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

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P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 „	Macedonia		11,120
17 „	Naldera x	All	16,088
24 „	Razmak		10,602
31 „	Malwa	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpin		16,619
14 „	Narkunda x		16,572
21 „	Rajputana	with	16,318
28 „	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 „	Mantua		10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura	call	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 „	Maloja x		20,837
16 „	Ranchi	direct	16,650
23 „	Macedonia		11,120
30 „	Morea		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x	from	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi	Bombay	16 614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x	without	16,572
11 „	Razmak		10,602
18 „	Rajputana x		16,568
25 „	Ranchi	transship	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 „	Morea		10,954
15 „	Mantua*	ment	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x	at	20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak @		10,602
22 „	Ranpura	Aden	16,601
29 „	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,350
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak		10,602
26 „	Malwa		11 000
26 „	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

4th Liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Datesabout	Steamers	Tons
1929		
15th Aug.	Domala	8443
9th Nov.	Dumana	8427
4th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th „	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About1929 about		
16th Aug.	Comoria	Colombo and Australia
18th „	Mirzapore*	Straits China and Japan.
23rd „	Alipore *	Straits China and Japan.
30th „	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th „	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China andJapan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th „	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China andJapan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
22nd „	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th „	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
14th Aug.	Baroda	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
14th „	Karapara	East & South Africa.
Thurs. Fri. 15/16 Aug.	Varela	Basrah via Karachi

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@ Aug
Awa Maru	6028	2 Aug.	10 „
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21Aug.
aNageto Maru	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru	10000	— —	@4Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru	8 00	— —	@18Sept
aTokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 „

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseilles
Suwa Maru	16700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	22 „	9 Sept
Hakozaki Maru	10500	5 Sept.	22Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From. Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru	22000	21 Aug.	28 Aug.
Korea Maru	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru	9th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Honolulu Maru	26th Aug	7th Sept.
Ganges Maru	8th Sept.	18th „
Shinnoh Maru	24th „	9th Oct.
Sumatra Maru	9th Oct.	23rd „

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Virol is the food which contains *all* the essential types of nutriment in one supremely digestible form. Even feeble and invalid children have in numberless cases won back to health and vigour on Virol. But the way to *prevent* weakness and ill-health is to put your child on Virol *now*

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40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

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IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

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HAIR RESTORER
For Restoring Grey or Fading Hair to its Natural Colour.
NOT A DYE.
Shake the bottle thoroughly, and apply by means of a brush or sponge, rubbing well into the roots of the hair daily, until desired depth of colour is obtained. Afterwards it is only necessary to apply every few days.
REGINA TROCHIPAL HAIR RESTORER does not stain the skin or the pillow-case.
KEEPS AGE AT BAY.
M. T. MADON & Co.,
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SLIMOIDS FOR OBESITY CURES SLIMOIDS

ITS DANGERS
The digestive organs of those suffering from Obesity or over stoutness do not function properly. Instead of assimilating and coverting the natural fats into nourishing and vigour producing elements, superfluous fatty tissue is permitted to accumulate. This accumulation impedes the action of the various organs, causing loss of vim and energy, quickness and shortness of breath on the least exertion, palpita and other affections of the heart, headaches, constipation, foul breath, kidney troubles, and other disorders.

ITS INCONVENIENCE
In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage.
At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.
And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced in-activity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life.

ITS CURE
"SLIMOIDS"
"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientificially prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.
"SLIMOIDS" are convenient in form and pleasant to take. Rs. 1-12-0 per Bottle.
One should be taken after every meal and at bedtime, and should be followed by a draught of water.
Sole Distributors :—
The Trochipal Pharmaceutical Co., England.

Sold by all well-known Chemists OR
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TUNOCITO
Vegetable Laxative Pills.
Constipation causes the poisonous germs and bacteria of the bowels to be absorbed by the blood, causing
DEPRESSION INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA
SICK HEADACHE FLATULENCY. Etc.
TUNOCITO
Vegetable Laxative Pills
are a compeund of rare medicinal herbs, roots, etc., which, taken as directed, produce a natural auction of the bowels, remove the poisons from the system, and so create vigour and vitality.
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Latest Wonderful Discovery for Unyielding
Urinary Diseases.
Specific for Gonorrhoea
Gono-Killer
(REGISTERED.)
Is the unique remedy of the day. If the English and Native drugs have not cured the disease and if the vaccines and injections have failed—at least once try our GONO-KILLER as the last resource. However old and chronic your disease may be GONO-KILLER is useful in all Urinary DISEASES of males and females, in swelling of their private parts, in GONORRHOEA of any type, (all age and all stage.) Pain, burning and pus in urine. Gleet, Cystitis Urethritis, Prostatitis, Leucorrhoea, Seminal discharge and all other diseases due to Gonococcus &c., &c.
Price per phial of 50 (fifty) Pills Rs. 3 (three) V. P. Charges extra. For three phials V. P. Charges Free.
Sole Manufacturer:—Dr. D. N. JASANI, 137, Kika Street, (Gulal Wadi) BOMBAY, 4.
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LADIES LOVE FINE THINGS
Mrs. ANNA CHANDI, M.A. (HONS.)
EDITOR : THE "SREEMATHI" Kottayam.
Writes :
I used your LODHRA and found it a sovereign remedy for all menstrual troubles. Its sweet taste and free diet add to the pleasantness of using it.
Ask your chemist, or
KESARI KUTEERAM,
Indian Chemists and Druggists. EGMORE, MADRAS.
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Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS

TRUTH ABOUT BARDOLI VICTORY

—:o:—

Mahatmaji Exposes Official Camouflage

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Young India:—

Having read carefully the Governor's speech and the Revenue Member's on the proposed Land Revenue legislation and thereanent on the Bardoli Inquiry report, the conclusion forces itself upon me that the Government is incurable. The Bombay Government has accepted the Committee's report as it were at the point of the sword. It knows full well that rejection of the report would mean a resuscitation of the whole agitation in a much more serious form than before. There is no grace or dignity about the acceptance. Indeed the Revenue Member had the hardihood to say that the Government had accepted the report in order to close the matter though it could draw conclusions just the opposite of what Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell had drawn on the data collected and accepted by them. There is not one word of regret for the many acts of oppression committed by the officials or for the gross errors of Settlement Officers which cost the people a protracted struggle involving terrible hardships. In the teeth of published letters of the ex-Governor, the Revenue Member dares to suggest that the inquiry was granted not under pressure but because there were definite allegations about the settlement being unlawful and the assessment being based on erroneous figures. He forgets that the ex-Governor had repudiated these charge and defended the settlement with unbecoming energy and had with equally unbecoming rashness prophesied that if an inquiry was granted the finding would show a higher figure.

The speeches make it abundantly clear that the Government does not believe in doing justice for its own sake. In important matters affecting its existence, it will yield only to pressure which if successfuly exerted would place its existence in greater jeopardy than the justice demanded would. Thus it yielded to the Bardoli agitation because its pressure had become more dangerous for its existence than the reluctant grant of barest justice.

NIGGARDLY JUSTICE.

But the niggardly justice done to Bardoli has involved embarrasing implications. It has now been obliged to announce that it will bring in a revenue bill at an early date in order to obviate in future the errors discovered by Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell. But the faint outline given of the forthcoming bill by the Revenue Member need not enthuse us. It is much to be feared that the legislation will promise to the ear what it will break to the hope. All the public collection and preservation of statistics will be of no avail, if the method of assessment is not radically altered and the decisions of Settlement Officers are not made appealable in courts of law. To do this, the Government knows, means a tremendous loss of revenue. And an appreciable loss of revenue means a revolutionary reform in administration. For this the two speeches referred to give no hope whatsoever.

Here then is work cut out for Sardar Vallabhbhai and his newly formed League. It has had an auspicious beginning. It represent all shades of opinion. All its resources will be taxed in seeing that the promised legislation gives the radical relief needed by a people groaning under the weight of a tax their holdings can ill afford to sustain. Absence of graceful and frank confession by the Government of the Bardoli blunder gives no hope of true reform being made without adequate, intelligent, well-informed and forcible agitation.

PRAGUE SAMPLES FAIR

—:o:—

A striking evidence of the favourable development of Czechoslovak industries has been furnished by the outstanding success of the Prague Samples Fair which has just closed the gates of its Spring session. Not only did the number of exhibitors rise by 20 per cent. compared with the Autumn Fair last year, thus reaching 2900, but the business results obtained by the exhibiting industries were very satisfactory in all sections. Owing to the tremendous building activity now prevailing in the country, building industries reported very good results. This is also the case of the iron and steel trades, where the number of unfilled orders has considerably increased both for home and export, while glass, porcelain, toys, musical instruments and novelties booked a fair amount of orders for exports overseas. The international character of the Fair is emphasized by the fact that buyers from 43 different countries 27 European and 16 overseas were present the total number of visitors being 560,000. Foreign countries took actively part in the fair with 411 exhibitors. Official sections were organized by France, U.S.A., Roumania, Soviet Russia, Spain, India and Danzig. On the other hand, England was represented by 12 firms, Germany 52, Austria 11, Italy 9 etc.

The new Fair Buliding, which is one of the biggest commercial structures in Central Europe, has been inaugured together with the Fair. In the opening speeches Mr. Novak, Minister of Commerce, Mr. Baxa, Mayor of Prague and Mr. Bohac, President of the Fair emphasized the importance of this event, hailing it as the beginning of a new epoch in the foreign trade relations of Czechoslovakia. The building will have the character of a permanent international trade exhibition, open to buyers during the whole year and will thus constitute the largest permanent sample exhibit of the world.

There are special advantages offered to goreign Visitors, for travelling as to reduction in Fare for transportation, Special Direct Trains, Hotel Accommodation, Fess for visas on Passport and free Services of interpreters, etc., etc. The Spring fair is to be held from 1st to 8th September 1929.

Those who cannot visit the next fair are recommended to apply to the representative of The Prague International Samples Fair, Bombay, Post Box 3083, who will be pleased to put his service at the disposal of all inquirers, in India.

The Complete Directory of The Prague International Samples Fair with key can be inspected at the Office of Agents, by appointment, on application.

C. P. BANKING INQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The following will, it is understood, constitute the Central Provinces Banking Inquiry Committee:—Mr. J. G. Bourne, I.C.S., Chairman, Mr. R. N. Banerjee, I. C.S., Rao Bahadur Keshao Waman Brahma, Prof. A. C. Sen Gupta, I.E.S., Rao Bahadur Laxmi Narayan, Seth Jamnadas, M.L.A., Rao Bahadur Madho Ganesh Deshpande, Mr. Pandurang Pundlik, M.L.C., and Mr. Chandarkar, Secretary.—Free Press.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Master and Mr. H V Braham lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Thursday.

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THE REMINGTON PORTABLE
is a good investment and in addition to making dividends in the shape of speedy, enduring and satisfactory service will pay DIVIDENDS without limit. If you join in the
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POST IT TO-DAY.
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Please send me full free particulars of the Remington Portable Great Goodwill Prize competition.
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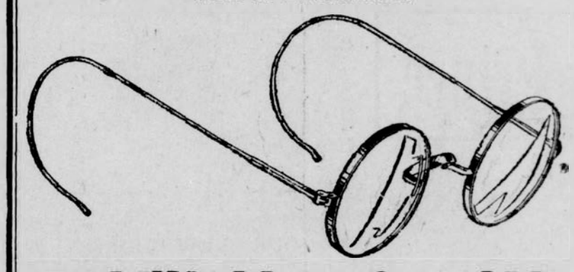

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STATIONERY—For Office and School use,
DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS—
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100,000 CLIENTS
Wonders of Psychic Power
And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India.

Mr Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes. 20th October 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delination of life and character Re. 1, Five years' Life Reading Re. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.
Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

FREE TREATMENT FOR
LEPROSY
UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN, FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.
50,000 Free
Sample Packets for LEUCODERMA.
It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:—
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THE outright payment of the Insurance money to the widow or children in one lump sum is a great mistake. To apply a real test you would only ask yourself how your wife would invest such a sum NOW without any help whatever from you. The woman who has been "All the Wife and Mother" is ill-equipped to invest and safeguard funds designed to be her family's protection for many years.
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YOUR LIFE READING
Please write the date and time of birth or the time of writing the letter. The future for one year will be intimated to you giving details for every month. Charge for one year Rs. 2; for five years Rs. 7-8-0. 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. V. P. charges As. 4.
"SWADESAMITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.
GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, Tiruttani (Chittoor Dt.), Madras Presidency.

RACING AT POONA

—:o:—

Second Summer Meeting

SELECTIONS—BY "SENEX".

THE NASRIYEH PLATE.—Division I. (2-30 p.m.)

THE STUDENT PRINCE	..	1
ATHOL	.....	2
BAHRANIBA	.....	3

THE NASRIYEH PLATE.—Division II. (3-0 p.m.)

WARWICK	.....	1
NOORA	.....	2
VITA	.....	3

THE NASRIYEH PLATE.—Division III. (3-30 p.m.)

FUNNY FACE	.....	1
SAIFULDOWLA	.....	2
PALAVI	.....	3

THE MULLINGAR PLATE. (4-0 p.m.)

ATHOL	.....	1
STARTER	.....	2
MINTREE	.....	3

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Division I. (4-30 p.m.)

CARDINAL	.....	1
YOUNG HILAL	.....	2
AKRA	.....	3

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Division II. (5-0 p.m.)

NAJMAT-AL-SHARQ	....	1
HARSAK	.....	2
ORANGE PRINCE	.....	3

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. (5-30 p.m.)

LONG REIGN	.....	1
WILLIAM'S MOUNT	....	2
SUNNYVILLE	.....	3

THE SOMERSET PLATE. (6-0 p.m.)

HECTOR	.....	1
SOME LADY	.....	2
MAHBOOBI	.....	3

THE KOWEIT PLATE. (6-30 p.m.)

AMIJ	.....	1
KHALIL BEG	.....	2
ARAB PRINCE	.....	3

SELECTIONS BY "JAY".

—:o:—

All favourites did not materialize last Saturday, it was just as I expected and those who faithfully followed my tips sure won in the long for I tipped the last three winners and all of them paid big dividends.

I find it easier to give the good ones to-day and I have an idea that Mr. P. B. Avasia's colours may be to the fore on Gamvros in the Lingfield Plate. Two that strike me as likely to play their parts with distinction are Mahboobi and Dilawar Beg in the Somerset and Koweit Plates respectively. The last named is speedy enough to cope with fast runners.

From Poona I hear that the leniently weighted five-year old, Athol, is well fancied, but the horse of the class of Seafire ought to beat him at the weights. There is not a great deal to beat in the race. Saifuldowla did not show its true form last week and must not be missed in the Nasriyeh Plate, Division III, this time.

SELECTIONS.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE.—Division I. (2-30 p.m.)

BAHRANIBA	.....	1
THE STUDENT PRINCE	..	2
KANTAKA	.....	3

THE NASRIYEH PLATE.—Division II. (3-0 p.m.)

JURWA	.....	1
NOORA	.....	2
WARWICK	.....	3

THE NASRIYEH PLATE.—Division III. (3-30 p.m.)

SAIFULDOWLA	.....	1
FUNNY FACE	.....	2
ROUMANIA	.....	3

THE MULLINGAR PLATE. (4-0 p.m.)

SEAFIRE	.....	1
SOME LADY	.....	2
ATHOL	.....	3

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Division I. (4-30 p.m.)

WHITE CROSS	.....	1
YOUNG HILAL	.....	2
SAFETY	.....	3

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Division II. (5-0 p.m.)

MISSHAN	.....	1
SABIQ	.....	2
NAJMAT-AL-SHARQ	....	3

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. (5-30 p.m.)

GAMVROS	.....	1
WILLIAM'S MOUNT	....	2
ARCH KNIGHT	.....	3

THE SOMERSET PLATE. (6-0 p.m.)

MAHBOOBI	.....	1
INDIAN STAR	.....	2
NORTH-WEST PASSAGE		3

THE KOWEIT PLATE. (6-30 p.m.)

DILAWAR BEG	.....	1
JALMOOD	.....	2
LUCKY STAR	.....	3

EXCITEMENT IN MILL AREA

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO RUMOUR ABOUT ARRESTS

There was some excitement in the mill area on Thursday night that Mr. Kanadalkar and Dr. Gawde two labour leaders were arrested by the police. This news was confirmed by some of the local Marathis newspapers which enhanced the excitement. The labour leaders, however, issued a leaflet and informed the strikers that neither Mr. Kanadalkar nor Dr. Gawde was arrested.

The fact of the matter was that Moreshwar Govind Mahtre, editor of "Lal Paltan" was arrested at Sewree, on Thursday evening, on the charge of defying the order of the Commissioner of Police in persuading the people to hold meetings.

FRIDAY OBSERVED AS HOLIDAY

Friday being observed as a holiday by the mills on account of Nag Panchmi the strikers passed their day in religious observance.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

Going to the Races?

Be Sure You Are Equipped with

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B. C.

CHARGE OF CHEATING PROVED

—:o:—

LAW STUDENT CONVICTED

Natwarlal Dhirajlal. a Bombay Law student was convicted of a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 100 and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday.

The accused in th e case stood charged under section 420, I.P.C. in that, he on the 23rd April cheated the complainant Framroz M. Contractor and thereby induced him to part with a sum of Rs. 100.

The complainant is the manager of a restaurant owned by James Pearse & Co. situate in Princess Street and has a brother by name Kaikushru, employed in the Taj Mahal Hotel.

According to the prosecution story the accused became acquainted with the complainant and on the 20th of April last, the accused went to the restaurant and began to talk to some one on the telephone and the complainant came to know that the accused was about to sail by the s.s. "Viceroy of India." The accused when questioned stated to the complainant that he was going to sail with Sir Mahomed Yusuf.

The complainant believing that the accused was a big man requested him to secure a job for his brother and the accused expressed his willingness to help and asked the complainant to send his brother at his place of residence at 5-30 p.m. on that day or the next morning. Accordingly Kaikushru, the complainant's brother saw the accused when the latter asked him to make an application as there were two posts to be filled under Sir Mahomed Yusuf. One was the Secretary and the other a supervisor. On the 22nd April Kaikushru went to the accused's place with an application for the supervisor's post.

RS. 3,000 FOR DEPOSIT.

Accused told Kaikushru that if he wanted the Secretary's post a deposit of Rs. 3,000 was necessary. The accused again met the complainant on the 23rd morning and told him that the difficulty regarding the security could be obviated by paying Rs. 100 to a "tatya" meaning a Deccani Hindu employed in the office of Sir M. Yusuf. As Kaikushru had no money with him the accused telephoned to the complainant informing him that the job had been secured.

Subsequently the accused went to the restaurant and stated to the complainant that his brother would get a job as supervisor or cashier or an A.D.C. and that the salary would be from Rs. 125 to Rs. 300 per month. Accused asked complainant to have no misgivings and said: "everything would be quite alright". As the complainant had not the money with him, he asked the accused whether he could wait till evening when the accused replied: "one could rely upon a Bania a Parsi, a Christian but never a "Tatyji". After some hesitation the complainant gave Rs. 100 to the accused who passed a writing stating that he had received Rs. 100 from the complainant, for his brother and in case either party was not satisfied he stood as guarantee and was bound to pay from his own pocket Rs. 100 to the complainant.

Kaikushru then went to the accused when he was told that the manager of the office had gone out. The complainant's suspicions being roused he asked the accused to return the money. When the accused was pressed to return the money he stated that he would do it provided another applicant paid him the amount. The complainant being convinced that he was cheated went to the accused's place the next day, but was put off. The complainant then made a complaint with the police and the accused was arrested.

It appears that Sir M. Yusuf was about to sail to Europe on 4th May and his Manager had inserted in the "Times of India" inviting applications for the post of a Secretary from persons who had travelled abroad. In reply to the application the accused got a call from the Manager and in his interview the accused stated that he had travelled all over Europe three times and had visited New York, and Chicago. However some other man was selected for the post.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

In his defence the accused put forward a lengthy plea which the Magistrate thought contained numerous false and misleading statements. His defence was that he gave the application as well as Rs. 100 to one Deshmukh but the latter failed to return the money. His Worship observed that it was out of the accused's ingenious mind that the idea about the security arose and it was nothing but a preliminary step towards the fraud that he intended to perpetrate.

Deshmukh, in his evidence indignantly denied the accused's allegations against him.

The Magistrate was inclined to think that copies of testimonials sent by the accused to the Manager of Sir M. Yusuf were not genuine. When the court asked him to produce the originals, he seemed puzzled. The Magistrate thought that these were got up evidence.

An important piece of evidence to show the dishonest intention of the accused was writing which he had passed to the complainant. The wording of the document, the circumstances preceding and subsequent to its execution conclusively showed that the accused being hard up wanted to obtain money by practising fraud upon the complainant.

Continuing, the Magistrate said that the accused being a law student knew perfectly well that if he obtained Rs. 100 as a loan and subsequently if the complainant came to know about his insolvency he would lay himself open to a prosecution.

"ABSURD EVIDENCE."

One of the defence witnesses was one M. Joshi, a clerk employed in the Customs office. The Magistrate held that his evidence was manifestly absurd and got up by the accused and his answers in cross-examination showed to what extent a liar could go.

Another defence witness was one N. K. Laikaka who according to the Magistrate had excelled Joshi in the art of telling lies. He was once an appraiser in the Customs Department and was dismissed as a complaint of cheating in respect of Rs. 7,000 was filed against him. The witness was also in Civil Jail but subsequently took the benefit of the Insolvency Act.

His Worship on the evidence before him considered that it was conclusively proved that the accused acted dishonestly and made the complainant to part with Rs. 100. He therefore foun him guilty but this being his first offence, he was given the option of a fine. The accused was therefore sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default three weeks' simple imprisonment.

B.B. & C.I RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

—:o:—

WORKERS RALLY UNDER BANNER OF THE UNION.

A mass meeting of the workers in the Loco-Shop was held at Damodar Thakersi Hall letely to consider the terms of the Dohad transfer. The meeting was held by the B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Workers.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta explained to the men, item by item, the Agent's terms. He specially drew attention to the items about Pay, Gratuity, and Bonus and characterised them as unsatisfactory. He regreted that the Agent did not send his reply inspite of the Union's repeated request to do so. And now he wanted to confront them to its accomplished fact. He said that though an impression was being sought to be made that the terms were final as having being sanctioned by the "Home" and "Railway" Boards yet they were not going to tolerate that. The negotiations between the Agent and Union were going on for the last 8 months and the terms must now again be discussed with them before the final decision was arrived at. The present pay was inadequate as shown clearly by the debts contracted from the Marwaris and now the Agent wanted to transfer from the Association of the 'Marwaris' to the Company of the 'Bhills' at Dohad on a reduced salary. He then called upon Mr. Marcell Fernandez to move the following Resolution:—

"This meeting of the Loco Work Shop Staff held under the auspices of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Union regards the terms of transfer offered in his Circular No. E|48|C|1 dated 24th July, 1929, by the Agent with the sanction of the "Railway" and Home" Boards as unsatisfactory and appoints a Committee with power to coopt to negotiate with the Agent this behalf."

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. F.J. Jinwala, the Vice-President of the Union exhorted men to be firm and to present a unifed front.

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Rovers Cup: Royal Warwicks v. 15th Bde. R. A. (Kirkee), Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

BOMBAY LOKHITWADI SANGHA.

The General Meeting of the Bombay Lokhitwadi Sangha will be held at 8-30 p. m. to-day (Saturday), at Khandke Building No. 1, Dadar, to elect the New Managing Committee when all the members are earnestly requested to attend.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABAH.

A public meeting will be held today (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at 419-D Kalbadevi Road, when Mr. P. Ramamurthy will speak on "The problem of poperty in India". The lecture will be followed by discussion.

MEETING OF KATHIAWARI PEOPLE.

Under the auspices of Kathiawar Praja Mandal a public meeting of Kathiawari people will be held at Mangrol Jain Sabha Hall Pydhownie to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth M. L. C. and others will speak on "The Coming Kathiawar Youth Conference". Kathiawaris are requested to attend the meeting.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Shyamji Ladha Building Matunga, (G. I. P.) to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram Khar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.)

SECRETARIES TRAINING CLASS.

Mr. J. K. Parulkar, will conduct the Secretaries Training Class in Marathi of the Girgaum Cooperative Institute to-day (Saturday) at 6-0 p.m. and on Sunday the 11th instant at 9 a.m. at the Maratha High School. The subject is "Auditing". All students are requested to attend.

THE BOMBAY STUDENT'S BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Prof. H. L. Kaji will deliver a public lecture on "Students and the Cooperative Movement" to-day (Saturday) at the Brotherhood Hall at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S. will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

LOHANA YOUTH'S CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Managing Committees of all the Lohana Associations and invited gentlemen will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-0 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of Sheth N. E. and B. M. Lohana Boarding Princess Street Devkaran Mansion 2nd floor to consider the question of holding Lohana Youth's Conference in Bombay. Sheth Nensi Tejpal will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

There will be an inter-Debate between the above Union and the Catholic Students' Union to-day (Saturna Mansion, Chowpatty Seaface, when the C. S. U. will propose that "World Peace is a Dillusion". The M. S. U. will oppose. The debate is open to the public

SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., was held on Thursday evening, in Bombay. Mr. T. V. Baddeley presided.

The directors' report, together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ending March 31, 1929, showed a loss of Rs. 3,86,912-11-2 which was attributed to the prolonged strike during 1928 and the unsettled labour conditions since then. After deducting last year's balance profit of Rs. 48,197-14-9, a loss of Rs. 3,38,714-12-5 remained to be carried forward.

The report was adopted.

Mr. D. M. Wadia and the Hon. Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. The appointment of Mr. Shantidas Askuran to the Board of Directors was confirmed.

****

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Aug. 9.			
London Silver	24	4	0
Higher	0	1	0
London Forward	24	6	0
Higher	0	1	0

Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 9.			
1st Settlement	53	9	0
2nd Settlement	55	8	0

LAND LEAGUE

—:o:—

Sets to Work in Right Earnest

PRINCIPLE AND PROGRAMME

Sjt. Mahadeo Desai, General Secretary of the Land League, sends the following for publication.—

The Executive Committee of the newly formed Land League appointed a sub-committee a fortnight ago to report on the general principles of land revenue in view of the legislation that is now on the anvil. The sub-committee which is composed of

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M.L.C.,
Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A., (Fergusson College),
Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.A., LL.B.,
Mr. G. G. Vaze, (Servants of India Society),

with the General Secretary as Secretary, submitted a report on the 7th August at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Land League. The League discussed the principles for two days and adopted them finally at its meeting held on the 8th August. The sub-committee will meet again at an early date to formulate definite principles regarding the percentage of the net profits that the State may charge as assessment, duration of settlement, and modes in which aggrieved agriculturists may seek redress.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the League:—

(1) At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the League the following general principles drafted by the sub-committee appointed by it were adopted, and it was resolved that questions regarding the pitch of assessment and duration of settlements etc., should be decided at a later meeting of the Executive Committee:—

(a) The proprietorship of the land vests not in the State but in the landholder or 'Khatedar' whether he cultivates the land himself or through his tenants.

(b) Land Revenue is a tax on land and not a rent and therefore should be assessed as a percentage of the net profits derived from land.

(c) The net profits represent the income which accrues to the land owner after the expenses of cultivation, e.g. labour charges (including charges for work contributed by the cultivator and his family) charges of maintenance of plough-cattle and permanent agricultural servants, cost of seed, manure and repair of agricultural implements, charges on account of depreciation and interest are deducted.

(d) No reliance should be placed on the average or specific figures of rent in a village or group of villages, as the rentals in a ryotwari province do not represent the net income, as defined above.

(e) All settlements, whether original or revised, should be subject to the control of the legislature.

(f) Representatives of the people should be associated throughout in collection of all facts and statistics, pertaining to the assessment or settlement of revenue, and fullest publicity and access should be given in respect of all papers relating to settlements.

(g) Any income from subsidiary or complimentary occupations such as income from the sale of Ghee and Milk, or from the pursuit of cottage industries, should not be taken into account in ascertaining the net profits from land for fixing the assessment of land revenue.

(2) Resolved that propaganda should be undertaken to acquaint the cultivators with the general principles of assessment adopted by the League and to prepare them for a struggle, if necessary, for securing legislation based on these principles.

(3) Resolved that the question of determining the relation between land-lords and tenants should be referred to the sub-committee which has reported on the general principles of assessment of revenue.—A. P.

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and reject imitations no matter what brand or price!

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES DECLINE 19 POINTS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York, Aug. 9.	
Previous Closing Rate	18.60
To-day's Opening Rate	18.50
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	18.41
Difference	—.19

The New York cotton market opened at a decline of 10 points and suffered a further decline of 10 points as a result of long liquidation. The market finally closed at a decline of 19 points.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Aug. 9.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.79
To-day's Opening Rate	9.77
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.73
Difference	—.06

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 2 points. Tired liquidation resulted in a decline of 9 points below last closing. But towards the close there was a small rally and the market closed at a decline of 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton declined 36 points to 10.16 while Egyptian lost 50 points.

EXPECTATIONS.

—:o:—

The Liverpool market is due to open 3 points lower. Broach A./M. is expected to open at Rs. 334-0-0.

AMERICAN COTTON BUREAU REPORT

—:o:—

Private Estimates v. Official Figures

	Crop Estimate.		Difference.
(1) U. S. BUREAU	15,543,000	less	——
(2) FOSSICK BUREAU	15,419,000	less	124,000
(3) "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"	15,395,000	less	148,000
(4) SOUTHERN COTTON	15,390,000	less	153,000
(5) COMMERCIAL APPEAL	15,378,000	less	165,000
(6) MISS GILES	15,740,000	more	197,000
(7) CLEMENT CURTIS	15,810,000	more	267,000
(8) JAPAN COTTON CO.	15,146,000	less	397,000
(9) GARSIDE COTTON SERVICE	15,080,000	less	463,000
(10) COCHARAN BUREAU	15,020,000	less	523,000

G.D.A., F.I.S.A., F.C.R.A., C.A.I.B., L.C.C., & D. Com.
(I. M. C.)

ENROLMENTS

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The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1929.

Prospects of Joint Action.

—:o:—

Pundit Motilal Nehru's reply to the "Leader" on the question of joint action by all nationalists deserves to be earnestly considered by all progressive parties in the country. The issues raised are vital and Pundit Motilal's own views on the prospects and the nature of joint action have no small bearing on a subject of controversy in the Congress itself. Referring to the Congress policy in general and the Council question in particular, the "Leader" observed: "Just now all progressive political parties including an important section of Muslims are united on the National Demand. But it is with regard to the future that there are misgivings. Will Congressmen realise the importance of joint action if there is no response from Labour Government before the end of the year, on the part of all political parties in the country? ....Joint action will be more and more necessary in future, for division in our ranks will make the task of the bureaucracy easier". But while rightly and eloquently pleading for joint action, the "Leader" did not offer any suggestion as to the form the joint action should take.

Pundit Motilal naturally observes that "it is no use talking of joint action before you have discovered some effective form which that action can take" and that while the value of compromise is obvious enough, "a compromise which leads to nothing is worse than useless". Strong opposition needs a strong programme as well as the strength of numbers. Vast numbers comfortably pursuing a sleepy programme will not carry the country far. Pundit Motilal says that when he asked a number of non-Congress leaders what they would do if Dominion Status were not given to India in the immediate future, they replied in one form or another. "We shall continue to agitate as we have been doing." More plainly, they would go on asking for Dominion Status, as if the loudness and the frequency of their demand were enough sanction behind it In fairness it must also be stated that many Congressmen have done little better during the last few years, though they have undertaken bigger things and talk of bigger things still. Punditji rightly observes that the Congress has outlived the stage of mere vocal agitation and is now preparing for direct action. He says: "Its programme is cut and dried. It is fully alive to the difficulties and dangers which it has to confront, but it sees no effective alternative and is preparing for a tremendous sacrifice without which it expects nothing from the British Government". We must accept the need for some kind of direct action but we must also say with regret that the Congress preparation so far "for a tremendous sacrifice" is utterly inadequate.

Nor is it quite accurate to say that the Congress programme is cut and dried. The formula of Non-violent Non-co operation is no doubt on almost every Congressman's lips. But what is to be the nature of the Non-co-operation? In the midst of the discussion of one item of it. viz., the boycott of Councils, Punditji, who till yesterday seemed to have done with the Councils, now coolly remarks: "My own mind is quite clear that all Nationalists should unite to fight the next general election as one party on the constitutional issue and capture all or nearly all the effective seats. This done, a number of courses will be open to the elected members of the Legislatures to make it impossible for the Simon Scheme or any other which falls short of the National Demand to work for a day". So it is Non-co-operation within the Councils that Punditji has in mind as part of his cut and dried scheme. We feel there is some anti-climax here. A surprising omission in the discussion on joint action is with regard to the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar and Indian mill cloth, on the basis of which, more than anything else, effective joint action is most feasible.

Unnecessary and Harmful.

—:o:—

The Bombay Legislative Council passed on Friday, the third reading of the Bill brought in by Government to make intimidation a cognizable offence. It is significant that no adequate assurance was given by Mr. Hotson, who protested that he had not political agitation in mind, that the measure would not be used for the suppression of legitimate political agitation. The Government's unwillingness to accept Mr Nariman's amendment in this respect and the amendment regarding the duration of the measure to five years instead of the one year proposed by Mr. Asavle is a significant warning to the public that their apprehensions that the additional donation of powers to the Police under this measure may be abused, are not ill-founded.

The strong protest made by popular representatives in the Council against having recourse to the dangerous course of giving more powers to the Police simply because they find the present legal procedure a tedious process for their purpose fell on deaf ears. The Legal Remembrancer with the Government of Bombay in his apologia for the measure remarked that "it was impossible to convince those who did not want to be convinced." The retort can be made against officialdom with far greater justice. The Government were asked to substantiate their case by proving that intimidation did exist now in Bombay. All that the Home Member could say was that they were "receiving more and more reports of cases of actual violence." But he conveniently omitted to refer to the fact that more than two-thirds of the total Labour strength in the Bombay textile industry is at work again and that the few thousands of operators who refuse to rejoin work do so not because they are intimidated but because they are led to hope that abstention may strengthen their demand for reform in working conditions. To an unbiassed observer it would appear that there was, therefore, little serious intimidation in Bombay, with the strike having practically fizzled out weeks ago. And if the Government declare that there is a "state of emergency" they will be making this declaration in utter disregard of the facts.

Official mentality evidently hugs the belief that all strikes are bad and that the worker has no business to resort to the only effective constitutional weapon he possesses to enforce attention to his miserable plight. But the history of the Trade Union movement in Britain and other European countries clearly shows that strikes often serve as a safety valve for Labour discontent and that the better organised the Trade Union movement becomes, the greater is the chance of its acting in a responsible manner and the lesser is its temptation to embark on futile strikes. In India the root cause of the industrial unrest is the notoriously bad condition, both as regards hours and wages, from which the workers suffer. It is necessary that they must not be restricted by official "intimidation" in their right to organise or to resort to the strike weapon. They may make mistakes. We have pointed out more than once that the Executive of the Girni Kamgar Union is extremely ill-advised in asking its members to continue to abstain from work when the strike has practically collapsed. But we warn Government that they are mistaken if they think that they can successfully render assistance to the capitalist interests which have warmly welcomed the measure, by launching what can be only a regime of Labour repression. As it is, "friends" of India like our Bori Bunder contemporary whose voice is always lifted in favour of resolute Government are already preaching that picketing should be declared illegal.

Very Convenient.

—:o:—

As was to be expected, dissatisfaction is being expressed with the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian Draft Treaty in France, the only other great Western Power than Britain whose Imperialist policy demands that in Egypt and the Near East its political power must be kept up by insisting upon the continuance of the special "concessions" to French nationals in those areas. M. Bouteille, a French Deputy, is concerned about the position of French nationals in Egypt if the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty comes into operation. His apprehensions, expressed in an interpellation to M. Briand, and of French vested interests in Egypt will be a very convenient argument for the Tory Press in its effort to make out that if Egypt is to be allowed to take over the responsibility of protecting the lives and property of foreigners, the latter will be seriously imperilled. M. Bouteille already declares that "French interests appear to be gravely compromised" under the Draft Treaty. The MacDonald Government and the Egyptian Parliament which will shortly come into being again must take a bold stand in this matter and emphasize that there is no ground for raising such apprehensions.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICAN PROSPERITY

TENDENCY OF WORLD CAPITALISM

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL, M.A., LL.B.)

During the war and since the armistice America has prospered exceptionally well as a result of the inflated war debts of the belligerent powers of Europe, but the climax seems to have been reached and the United States of America is passing through a period of decline in her prosperity. As must happen in the progress of capitalism, periodic crises must recur at certain intervals until at last capitalism must lead to its eventual destruction by the accumulated forces gathered together within its development for its own ultimate extinction. The agriculturists as well the industrialists have started to grumble in the declining period. The farmers demand a State subsidy while the industrialists press for protective duties. On the other hand, there are several insolvencies and liquidations and all these notwithstanding that America has in her treasury something like half the total quantity of gold available to all the countries of the world.

SIGNS OF DECLINE.

The United States cannot escape, however, the unfailing crisis of the capitalistic system of production. From the beginning of the last year signs have not been wanting of the coming crisis. The figures for the second half of 1927 show a decline in industrial and commercial activity. The American papers inform us of the whole series of of problems which are arising there; viz., the problem of the over-stocking of the markets for various products, the problem of her unemployment for which the Minister of Labour gives the figure of 1,870.000, men, the bad situation of the farmers and the tendency of over-speculation in the markets.

In 1928, however, the balances were good enough. The production of steel had gone up to 52 million tons from 45 millions in 1927. The production of motor cars had risen by 9,00,000 to the total figure of 4,300,000. Imports had slightly diminished and exports had reached the record figure of 5.129 million dollars. The balance of trade also reached the record figure of 1,040 million dollars. Still foreign loans in the New York market had slightly decreased from 1,488 million dollars. In 1929 the figures, however, tell a different tale. The production of steel as well as the consumption of cotton have continued to expand, but the motor car industry has seen some ups and downs. While industry and commerce produce more, there is always a marked decline in the building trade for human habitation. Foreign investments have diminished substantially. During the first quarter 250 million dollars have been invested as against 450 million in 1928 and 446 in 1927. The balance of trade after a slight excess of 80 million in April shows a deficit of 14 millions in May.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Notwithstanding the apparent prosperity of America in the increase of total production, to-

(Continued on page 14.)

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIANS

—:o:—

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION ON PORT TRUSTS

(BY B. M. D.)

XI.

In this article we submit a few more instances of the glaring racial discriminations in favour of Britishers, made or connived at by the British Government, in the economic sphere, for the enlightenment and edification of the champions of the British monopoly of the coasting trade of India, who have been carrying on a most hypocritical propaganda against the Haji Bill for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping, on account of the policy of racial discrimination alleged (by them) to be involved in it.

INDIAN INTEREST SACRIFICED.

In a paper read before the East India Association in London in the year 1916, Sir Guildford Molesworth, formerly Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, said:—

"In 1879 the Government of India deliberately adopted the policy of constructing and working railways by State agency; and this policy succeeded beyond all expectations, amply justifying Lord Lawrence's anticipations, although operations had been hampered by Home Office interference. But in 1881 Parliamentary influence had been exerted in the interest of 'private enterprise', unfair and misleading comparisons had been made between State and Company management, and Lord Ripon came out to India as Viceroy pledged to a reversal of the State railway policy."

The proposal for the reversal met with universal condemnation from the officials of the Secretariat of the Government of India, and Minutes exposing its fallacies were sent in by the Under-Secretary for Railways, the Accountant-General, and by Sir Guildford Molesworth, the then Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State railways.

"It was reasonable to suppose", said Sir Guildford at the Association, "that these strong protests, emanating from officers of such high position might have been the subject of a Select Committee to investigate the question; but when these Minutes were submitted to Lord Ripon, he noted upon them 'This may be allowed to drop quietly.' India was sacrificed to political exigencies."

Professors Jathar and Beri in their book on "Indian Economics" (published by Messrs. Taraporewala, in 1929), write:—

"As regards the British shipping companies, they already occupy a position of substantial, practically unchallenged, supremacy, and some of them are further helped by Government patronage in India in respect of mail subsidies and the carriage of Government stores. No such Governmental assistance has been extended to indigenous shipping."

INDIANS AND PORT TRUST.

Mr. Fakirji Cooverji, representing the Karachi Buyers and Shippers' Association, at the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1927, gave a very striking illustration of the indifference of Government towards the absolutely legiti-

(Continued on page 14.)

Notes of the Day

India and the League.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar of Salem, President of the Indian National Congress, 1920, has published a pamphlet entitled "League of Nations and India's Emancipation." The pamphlet contains the full report of a conversation between the author and a friend, published originally in the "Hindu" in March last. It also contains the Covenant of the League of Nations, the text of the Kellogg Pact, and an illuminating introduction by the author. It is an able review of the present political situation in India and develops the author's suggestion that India should present her case for Dominion Status to the League of Nations so that the latter may, after impartial and expert investigation, decide the dispute between India and Great Britain. Incidentally the author ably discusses many other live topics of the day.

Plea for Self-determination.

Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar quotes with approval Mr. H. N. Brailsford's view that the League is the proper authority to safeguard the interests of Indian minorities and also the view of Prof. Laski who says in his "Grammar of Polities": "We must prevent, say, America making single-handed the decision that the Philippines are unfit for Self-Government; we must permit India to appeal beyond the decision of Parliament to the common will of a world unified into the League of Nations." Assuming that the League is competent to decide the dispute in question and that Britain is prepared to accept the decision, it seems to us desirable that, so long as the League is constituted as it is, India should think ten times before submitting her fate to the decision of a European League. In the first instance at any rate India should put up a fight for Self-determination.

Police Ramoshis.

The Police Commissioner's evidence before the Riots Inquiry Committee disclosed the familiar police mentality regarding measures to deal with "inflammatory" speeches. But he admitted a great deal when he said that Courts would be reluctant to convict merely on the evidence of the police. There is, however, one suggestion of his which may be seriously considered. It is that trained policemen may be engaged as night watchmen under the control of the police but to be paid for by those who needed their services. This is a better plan than to engage as watchmen men who are not subject to police discipline. In view of the tension created by the recent riots and to avoid squabbles among the watchmen themselves, the Police Commissioner's plan may well be given a trial.

Exit Water Diviner.

At long last Major Pogson, the Water Diviner, makes his exit. Government have decided to discontinue his services with effect from March, 1930, "as a measure of retrenchment necessitated by the prevailing financial stringency." It is certainly better late than never; but it would have been graceful for Government to acknowledge that his "services" were nothing more than quackery, permitted by them at the tax-payers' expense. If his work had any scientific basis or was anything better than a gamble, it would have been worth double its present price, despite the financial stringency.

A Welcome Departure.

The Municipal Commissioner deserves to be congratulated on his new plan of paying periodical visits to the various wards of the city with a view to enabling the representatives of the wards to bring the needs and grievances of their constituents to his personal notice on the spot. It is undoubtedly a healthy departure from the existing system and was naturally welcomed by all sections of the Corporation. The plan, if fully worked out, will also help the ward representatives to be in closer touch with their constituents even between the elections. It would be excellent, in this connection, to set up ward committees of men actively interested in civic affairs. We believe the Congress Municipal Party had some such scheme in view, but it has not yet materialised.

What the People Say

—:o:—

B. P. C. C. AND RIOT ENQUIRY

—:o:—

MR. J. B. PATEL REFUTES MR. SHARIFF'S ALLEGATIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As the allegations against the B. P. C. C. official have been published by the papers I shall be obliged if you will also give space and publish the accompanying correspondence and statement and oblige.—Yours, etc.

JEHANGIR B. PATEL,
Vice President.
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Aug 9.

To,
The Chairman,
Riots Inquiry Commitee.
Secretariat, Bombay.

Sir,—As the evidence tendered before your Committee by Mr. Shariff Devji Kanji, is likely to create a serious misunderstanding with regard to the attitude of this Committee during the riots. I have been compelled to give my version to you of what happened at the interview on the 5th of February, 1929.

I read in the papers that to-day is the last day of your inquiry but as I do not desire to snatch any advantage over Mr. Shariff or to give him any cause whatsoever to say that he was precluded from making amends I would request you to recall Mr. Shariff and give him an opportunity either to recent what he said or to contradict or amend what he meant.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd.] Jehangir B. Patel,
Barrister-at-Law,
Vice-President, Bombay
Provincial Congress Committee.

Ang. 7.

To,
The Chairman.
The Riots Inquiry Committee.
Secretariat, Bombay.

Sir,—The February and May Riots in Bombay do not seem to have had a decent burial. A wordy riot is now being carried on in the shape of evidence before your Committee which positively forebodes evil in the near future. The Hindu witness tugs one way and the Muslim the other way. The Muslims have blamed every Hindu organisation, social or political, and it is, therefore, in the fitness of things that a Secretary of a prominent Muslim anti-Congress Organisation should come forward to have a fling at the B.P.C.C. I have before me two different versions of what Mr. Shariff Devji Kanji deposed to before your Committee. The "Times of India" states as follows:

"Witness stated that he made serious attempts to constitute a Committee consisting of representatives of all communities, but failed. He sent two gentlemen one of whom was the Secretary of the Muslim Students' Union to a responsible official of the B.P.C.C. on February 5th to see that, that Committee moved in the matter. The two gentlemen requested the official of the B.P.C.C. to call at his Office at Chakla Street. That gentleman is reported to have said in reply "what is the use of my going there? Let some 10 or 20 thousand people die on both sides. Then they will come to their senses. Tell Mr. Shariff that I am sorry I cannot call over. The Congress Committee meets to-morrow and if Mr. Shariff wants let him come over there and he may place his views before the meeting."

The "Jame Jamshed" rendered into English reports as follows:—"On the 5th of February before calling a meeting at 5 o'clock in the evening I requested the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to take steps to call a meeting and pacify the rioters, and for that purpose an interview had taken place at 2-30 in the afternoon but I received a reply that the Hindu and the Mahomedan be allowed to fight and die and it will not open the eyes of either party unless 10 or20 thousand died on the two sides. It will be seen from the above that whilst we were working in the direction of peace a National Institution like the Congress Committee poured cold water on the question of pacification."

Sir, I do not know whether the two above-quoted passages correctly report the evidence given by Mr. Shariff, but from the headings given by the newspapers and reading between the lines I come to the conclusion that Mr. Shariff desired to convey an insinuation that the Congress Committee was callous and indifferent towards the pacification of the rioters.

The true facts are as follows:—

A youth whom I knew as member of the Youth League called out at my office and requested me to go to Mr. Shariff's place I declined and that youth stayed for nearly 10 minutes arguing with me as to the necessity of forming a Citizen's Committee. During the discussion I told the youth that I was convinced that the atmosphere needed to form a joint Citizens' Committee was absent owing to the lack of good-will on both the sides; that both the Muslims and Hindus had gone mad, that preparations for a Hindu Muslim rict were deliberately carried on by responsible communal leaders; that such interference in the past in other cities had not succeeded, that the mad rioters could only be made to see reason by the appearance on the scene of the military and that I fully agreed with Gandhiji when he declared that "a time may come when both the communities would fight a huge battle; that rivers of blood will have to flow; that it would only be then that both the communities would stand aghast at their ghoulish deeds and that finding that no appreciable advantage had been gained by either party would then out of sheer shame stop any more rioting". I also added "thousands will have to perish on both the sides before their eyes are opened and they came to their senses."

It is totally false that I was ever told to move the Congress in the matter or that I declined as the Head of the Congress in this town to have anything to do with the Peace Committee. The word "Congress" was never mentioned in our conversation and all the time I was given to understand that I was called by Mr. Shariff as an Individual and as a citizen to go to his firm and join the other persons there in devising means to put an end to the riots. I left Bombay for Poona on the 1st of February and did not return till the afternoon of the 5th when I went straight to the Court from the railway station. I returned to my office at 2 p.m. and at 2-30 p.m. Mr. Shariff's messenger came to my office. I had not then even studied the situation nor had I seen the other members of the executive of the B.P.C.C. and I could not have said one way or the other with regard to what the B.P.C.C. would do in the matter. The charge of shirking duty can never be laid at my door by any body least of all Mr. Shariff who in the past has always been conspicious by his absence in troubled waters. Maulana Shaukat Ali and a host of others will bear me out when I say that during the last 15 years I have always been in the thick of riots and mill disturbances at the risk of my life when Mr. Shariff and the other great leaders of to-day were quietly snuggling in their safe quarters. I never also said that Mr. Shariff should come at a meeting of the B.P.C.C. on the 6th February because there was no such meeting; and I invite Mr. Shariff to inspect all the notices of agenda, circulars of meetins and minute books of the B.P.C.C. to point out that any such meeting was ever called or was contemplated on that day. When afterwards the executive of the Congress found that the Mayor had organised a Citizens Peace Committee and the Volunteer Corps wherein practically every Congressman in Bombay was working in one capacity or other, it was decided that there was no necesity for the B.P.C.C. to divide the efforts. The story in the shape put forward by Mr. Shariff is all in the day's game and well suited to the type of the re-actionary Muslim witnesses before your Commitee. It is strange that the version should have been so distorted, stranger that Mr. Shariff and his messengers should have had time and thought to record the interview in writing during such times of stress, and stranger still that Mr. Shariff should not have the courtesy of inquiring from me as to the correctness or otherwise of the report made to him in view of the fact that he was a responsible officer in a premier Muslim organisation and I in the National Organisation.

Sir, I still adhere to the view that unless a miracle happens or other numerous and bigger tragedies like the Jalianwala Baug take place, a time must come when rivers of blood must flow before the communal tension sees its end. For the last 20 years and more so during the last decade, under Gandhijis advice the Hindus according to their ideas have tried to placate the Muslims by political concessions but now think that the time has come to cry halt. The Muslim, on the other hand, thinks he is not properly treated nor given his fair share and thus the necessary process of cleansing of their hearts has not yet been completed. Again for the last 20 years the Hindu has had to put up with riots, assaults on women and destruction of property and temples to such an extent that he is now preparing for self-defence and refuses to come to any compromise whatsoever. He is now clamouring to give a blow for a blow and thus this unfortunate country is divided into two huge armed camps ready to be set ablaze by the slightest spark and to set at each other's throats. I need not mention the thousand and one things which go towards making up such a deplorable situation, and even during this inquiry I would not volunteer to give evidence, but when the name of the Congress is sought to be dragged through a supposed callous conduct on my part I am compelled to take up the cudgels. My lips shall, however, be sealed with regard to the present doings of men with whom in the past I have often been in the thick of the political fight for the last decade. Were I however to open my lips many a prominent man who today struts about as a Nationalist leader, Hindu or Muslim, would be unmasked as more of a communal mischief-monger and would have to hang his head in shame. These egoist leaders and the fight for collecting some crumbs from the official dinner table of the bureaucracy are the main reasons for the riots; and to find this out the Government must appoint a Special Committee, waste valuable time and money and divide further apart the two disaffected communities.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd.] Jehangir B. Patel.
Vice-President, Bombay
Provincial Congress Committee.

Aug. 8.

Office of the Secretary,
Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee.
(Home Department)
Bombay, 7th Aug. 1929.

From,
D. J. McDonnell, Esq., J.P.,
Secretary,
Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee.

To,
Jehangir B. Patel, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Vice-President, Bombay
Provincial Congress Committee.

Sir,—I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant and its accompaniment, and to inform you that your written report has been perused by the Members of the Committee, but that it is regretted that further oral evidence cannot now be taken, as the Committee are just finishing the evidence of the Commissioner of Police, who is the last witness, and that they have already since some days refused to take any additional witness.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd.] D. J. McDonell,
Secretary,
Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee.

"EQUIPMENT FOR PUBLIC LIFE"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen the letter of your correspondent "X" in today's issue of your paper. The entire paragraph in the report of my speech, which was sent to you for publication and in which the few sentences quoted by your correspondent occur, reads as follows:—

"I know very well the great generosity and impetuosity of feeling which the youth of this country possess. Long may they retain it, but all these feelings can only be used for the country's good if the youth, in addition to these qualifications, create another one, viz., the courage of thinking for themselves and adhering to their conclusions in spite of unpopularity. That is the great necessity of present-day public life. This may involve a considerable amount of odium. Papers may abuse you in and out of season. All your individual actions will be misrepresented, perhaps most cruelly. Everything that you do will be brought before the limelight by unfriendly critics, but remember that this is all a great training for public life, and no man is worth his place therein who does not silently make up his mind to adhere to his own view and cheerfully stick to it in spite of every endeavour to draw him out of it by ridicule and abuse.

"Your duty is to prepare yourselves for that time to take up great duties of a constructive character. These are soon opening out to you. It is the young in this country who will be the future nation-builders of India. Unless, at your age you train yourselves to the one great duty of adhering to your views in spite of unpopularity, you will never be fit to undertake the responsibilities which the country is preparing itself for. Perhaps the greatest quality of a public worker is never to defend himself in a timid way against obloquy and ridicule. There are occasions where you may have to remain absolutely mute and dumb, listening to unjust, hostile criticism, but do not always succumb to the temptation of rushing forth to excuse your conduct. This is a necessary part of a public man's training, and the more you go through it, the fitter you will be for the higher responsibilities of public life," etc. etc.

I leave the public to judge whether it is an "anti-climax" to express these views, in order to remind the generous youth of this city of the necessity of forming the habit of independent thinking and exercising judicious self-control in these days when so many popular stunts attract their attention.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. JAYAKAR.

Bombay, August 9.

INTIMIDATION BILL IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 1).

the Governor-General but it could be moved at this stage.

Speaking on his amendment Mr. Nariman asked was there any political design behind this measure or not. If there was not then what could possibly be the objection to his amendment. It was pointed out that the Bill was necessary to remove industrial unrest arising out of criminal intimidation. If that was the genuine and honest object what was the harm in making it absolutely clear? Was there any guarantee be asked that this Bill would not be used against picketting of liquor shops and other peaceful National activities? That issue had got to be cleared.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar supporting contended that the measure while at restricted the liberties of the workers it allowed Capitalists to go scot free.

MR. ASAVALE'S TALK OF CLASS LEGISLATION.

Mr. R. S. Asavale opposing argued that if the amendment was carried the measure would become a class legislation.

Rao Bahadur Kale (Satara) drew attention to the speech of His Excellency wherein it was stated that the present legislation was framed with a view to removal industrial unrest in the City of Bombay. If that was the object of the Bill it ought to be clearly defined in the Act.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Mill Owners' Association) said the House ought not to accept Mr. Nariman's amendment since the passing of it would give the Bill, the appearance of a class legislation. He wondered if the Bill had come in that form whether labour representatives would have supported it. Criminal intimidation was criminal intimidation whether it was noticed in the Mill area in front of a liquor shop or anywhere for the matter of that.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan supported the amendment.

The Home Member opposing hoped that all these members who had voted for the principle of the Bill would oppose this amendment. The Government were not attempting class legislation. He would again repeat that the present strike in the City was only an occasion for the Bill. It was not the only thing or everything.

Ma. Nariman's amendment was lost without a division.

Mr. S. C. Joshi moved another amendment to the effect that the notification issued by the Government under the Act shall continue to be in operation for a period not exceeding one month. The Home Member accepted the amendment which was carried. The amended clause one was carried.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar moved an amendment to omit from the definition of Presidency area the Suburban District and any other area adjacent to the City of Bombay. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan's amendment taking away from the "Presidency Area" any other area adjacent to the City of Bombay was accepted by the Home Member and it was subsequently carried.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar's amendment to define criminal intimidation was ruled out of order as the Bill made no attempt to alter Section 503 of the Indian Penal Code. The amended Clause 2 was carried.

Clause 3 of the Bill authorizes Local Government, to declare by notification that a state of emergency exists.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar moved an amendment that the Local Government is satisfied and following on affidavits of 50 or more persons of known respectability duly sworn or affirmed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate shall declare that a state of emergency exists. The amendment was thrown out.

Mr. Bechar moved yet another amendment to the effect that Local Government shall with the concurrence of the Bombay Corporation declare that a state of emergency exists.

Mr. R. S. Asavale opposing said it would be very difficult for the Corporation to see whether an emergency existed or not. It would be a great burden on the representatives of the City.

DIDN'T WANT TO LEARN WISDOM FROM KARACHI!

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar opposing remarked that they did not want a member from Karachi to tell them what Bombay Corporation could do or could not do. The hands of the Corporation were too full to accept a responsibility of that kind.

Mr. J. C. Swammarayan supported the amendment.

Mr. J. B. Petit remarked that Corporation was the last body to be consulted in this matter.

Mr. Hussainbhoy A. Lalji did not think that Corporation would be able to express its opinion on a subject like that.

GOVT. ALONE RESPONSIBLE FOR LAW AND ORDER.

The amendment was further opposed by Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah. The Home Member opposing contended that responsibility of Law and Order rested with the Government and they were unable to share it with any other body.

Mr. S. C. Joshi moved to add the following proviso to Clause 3 "Provided that nothing in this Section shall be deemed to entitle or empower Local Government to declare a state of emergency on the sole ground of a strike of workmen or a lock-out of workmen by employers in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute".

The Legal Remembrancer pointed out that the Section would come into operation only when there was emergency and intimidation and not merely because there was a strike. The amendment was therefore futile. Mr. Asavale and Syed Munavar supported the amendment while Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji and Major Jones opposed it. The Home Member said the amendment was unnecessary, superfluous and contrary to the principle of sound legislation. The amendment was thrown out.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan moved an amendment to add a new Section as follows "A notification issued under Section 3 shall be laid before the Council as the next session for its approval and if the Council does not approve the said notification the Government shall cancel it".

The Home Member opposing suggested a remedy that any member could table a resolution on the subject and surely to such a resolution priority could be granted. That would give the House an opportunity to discuss the notification. The amendment was, therefore, unnecessary. Another important consideration was whether it was right that the Executive Authority should be limited in this way.

WHAT HOME MEMBER KNOWS.

It was very good to say that the House had full confidence in Government but the actual experience told quite a different story. He did not see very much sign of confidence of the House in Government. The amendment was lost.

Mr. N. B. Chandrachud moved an amendment to restrict the meaning of Criminal Intimidation. The Legal Remembrancer and Home Member opposed the amendment on the ground that it defeated the very purpose of the enactment.

The Third reading of the Bill will be moved to-morrow with verbal and consequential amendments.

REVENGEFUL FIGHT

—:o:—

ONE MAN KILLED

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 8.

On Wednesday concluded before the Sessions Judge of Thana Mr. Sanjana. the trial of three Pardesis, namely, (1) Bhawani Sunker Ramcharan; (2) Ramnath Rameshwar; and (3) Jai Kisan Ram Kedar, who had been charged under Section 304 I.P.C. with culpable homicide not amounting to murder of a Rebari, Hurja Bodha and under Section 325 I.P.C. with having caused grievous hurt to Haju another Rebari.

From the prosecution story it would appear that on one occasion accused No. 1 got a thrashing from some Rebaris. He. therefore, would have his revenge and for this purpose hired the services of the other accued. One evening as darkness was setting in, the three men lay in wait for their intended victims a little beyond the Borivli Station. As soon as these men came close enough the accused sprung upon them attacking them mercilessly with sticks, with the result that the deceased Hurja received a fatal wound on his head and witness Haju received serious injuries.

Mr. V. S. Pathare who appeared for the defence argued that accused No. 3 was absolutely innocent having had no hand whatever in the fight. The fact was that his name was substituted for another man who had participated in the assault but who had absconded and had not been arrested by the Police.

The jury unhesitatingly declared accused No. 3 to be not guilty. As regards accused Nos. 1 and 2 they held them guilty only under Section 323 I.P.C. both with regard to Hurja (deceased) and Harju.

Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment each and accused No. 3 was acquitted and discharged.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Under the auspices of this School Dr. N. A. Thoothi will deliver the first of his series of five lectures on "Sex Problem in Indian National Reconstruction" to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in the Lecture Hall, First Floor, South Wing, University Buildings. The subject of this lecture will be "The Male and the Female in the Economy of Life." The lecture is open to the public.

LABOUR GOVT. AGAINST INSULTING INDIAN PARLIAMENT

Irwin-Benn Conversations

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS AWAITED

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Conversations between Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn have been in progress for some time now. Strictest secrecy prevails in regard to subject-matter of conversations as well as impressions exchanged between Labour Secretary and Conservative Viceroy.

I, however, reliably learn, says the London correspondent of Free Press of India, that one of the subjects discussed during last week of July by Mr. Benn and Lord Irwin related to situation created by President Patel's ruling regarding Viceroy's address to the Legislative Assembly disagreeing with President Patel's point of view and announcement that Government of India would move for change of rules in order to make clear intentions of rules governing legislative procedure so that they may not be liable to interpretation of nature which President Patel made. That this question would be one of the questions to be discussed was naturally understood from beginning.

Interest, however, attaches to reports which are current in this connection. These reports are in their very nature from unauthentic sources. No degree of persistency in knocking at the door of India Office is capable of yielding authentic information. The only reply that inquiries receive is "Watch and see" or "We have nothing to communicate to the Press." I have, however, says the Free Press correspondent made my best endeavour to seek light as best as can be done in delicate matters of this nature. And as result of my inquiries are of public interest they need to be stated for what they are worth.

THE ISSUES INVOLVED.

I understand that as a result of Irwin-Benn conversations on this subject question was reduced to form of issues. The first issue to which Mr. Benn sought answer was: "Are Lord Irwin and His Lordship's Executive Council so clearly in right in view that they have taken of President Patel's point of view?" The second issue was: "Assuming that President 'atel was wrong what is remedy?"

INDIAN GOVERNMENT DRAFT NOT COMPLETE.

Of course the Government of India's view was that remedy lay in change of rules which would make it clear that once the House was seized of a Bill it shall not be open to President to forbid its further progress. It is not very clear as to what is the exact form of change proposed by the Government of India Legislative Department. But it is stated that when the draft proposed by the Government of India experts was scrutinised by experts of India Office, especially legal Pundits, at this end it was found that proposed rule did not completely secure the objective which the Government of India sought to attain. Whatever changes may be made in the rules President Patel has claimed that residuary powers are vested in Chair as custodian of the rights and privileges of the House.

In regard to the Public Safety Bill it was contended by protoganists of the Public Safety Bill that residuary powers are best exercised by the whole House, but President Patel refused to surrender his judgment because it would mean that tyranny of majority would be established and minority party in the Legislative Chamber will have no assurance that notwithstanding its minority position, its rights and privileges are protected.

CURE WORSE THAN DISEASE.

It is believed it was pointed out that the Government which commands majority to day on the Public Safety Bill may find itself in minority on any other issue and if the Chair followed precedent sought to be established by this issue handed over the Government in minority in the House to the mercy of the Opposition majority very difficult situations could arise in which the Government would be helpless. Thus it is said one point of view taken was that cure was worse than disease.

CONSULT ASSEMBLY.

It is also reliably stated that it was further pointed out that assuming that proposed change of rules would meet the situation and was warranted by circumstances of the case it was difficult to resist appeals made by those members of the Assembly who interview either the Secretary or the Under-Secretary and urged that the Assembly should in any case be allowed opportunity of recording its opinion on the proposed change. It is said the view taken was that if the Government were sure that its view of President Patel's ruling was shared by the majority of the House then it should be the easiest course for the Government to lay on the table of the Assembly their proposed changes in rules and give the Assembly opportunity of recording its view.

If the Assembly voted for the change in rules it would be easy for the Labour Government through its India Secretary to promulgate rules and after rules had been amended the Public Safety Bill could be proceeded with in Delhi session or if the Government of India could manage it debate on rules might be expedited in Simla session in the course of the first week and the changed rules might be promulgated in the middle of Simla session and the Public Safety Bill could be proceeded with in the last week of Simla session.

NEW LEASE TO ORDINANCE?

To this it is said it was represented that dilatory tactics were bound to be adopted by the Opposition and that consideration of the Public Safety Bill in Simla session only will not be possible unless rules were changed without any reference to the Indian Legislative Assembly and that if the Assembly were to be consulted it would be necessary to renew the Public Safety Ordinance by fresh Ordinance for another period of six months. It is stated that this request for Second Ordinance giving second lease of life to present Ordinance has been definitely refused. The Labour Government, it is said, the protagonists of Second Ordinance were told was prepared to face any upheaval in India contingent on lapse of provisions of the Public Safety Bill for a period of abour four to five months from October 15th or so to 15th February or March when after rules have been changed after offering the Assembly facility to record its opinion on the same there will be time for the Government of India to obtain verdict of the Assembly on the Public Safety Bill on its merits. As the Government of India have stated that they have majority in the Assembly in favour of the Public Safety Bill the question as to what is to be done in case the Assembly rejects has not been considered at all.

I reliably learn that up to the last week the position was that Mr. Benn had turned down proposals of arbitrary promulgation of rules or fating it the renewal of the Public Safety Ordinance.

Lord Irwin, it is believed, conveyed to those in India in last week of July the purport of views prevailing in India Office.

By now the India Office must be in possession of the views of the Government of India in the light of the discussions between Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn.

Information is not available as to what exactly position is to-day. But as far as can be ascertained belief is expressed that though the Labour Government may not take India long way or even any way towards responsible Government in its present tenure of office it can certainly be relied to respect the spirit of the best traditions which surrounds the institution of the rule of Parliament. The Legislative Assembly which the Indian publicmen consider as a mockery of Parliamentary institution is always referred to in conversations in British circles as Indian Parliament. And Mr. Benn can be depended, it is said, to respect at least the spirit and the form of Parliamentary Government and not encourage insults to the Chair by Executive or their spokesman however eminent and abet insult to injury as proposed chiefly by permanent officials who rule dovecots of Imperial Secretariat. Interesting developments are expected at any time.—Free Press.

WELCOME TO MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

—:o:—

BOMBAY LADIES' MEETING

Under the joint auspices of Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Hind Mahila Samaj, Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal (Santa Cruz branch) and Patidar Stree Mandal, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held on Tuesday (Aug. 13) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 4 p.m. to welcome Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her return home from her travels and to congratulate her on her successful mission in America.

NEVER SHOWN ANYTHING LIKE THIS BEFORE IN ANY INDIAN PICTURE !!!

Continuing Second Week Owing to the Want of High-class Public.

KRISHNA'S 2ND POPULAR PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON.

Hundreds Highclass Families have seen this picture and gave their best opinion.

See To-night and Don't Miss to Show it to Your Family.

Story leaves an Impression, that will endure for ever. Splendid characterization.

WHOSE FAULT?

Written by Sjt K. M. MUNSHI, (Advocate)
Directed by Mr. Kanjibhai Rathod,
Photographed by Mr. GORDHAN PATEL.

Intensely; Interesting; Some Perfectly stupendous scene; It is vivid Impressive—Powerful and convincing.

See To-night AND DURING THIS WEEK.

Featuring the most well-known Indian Star Miss GULAB. Supported by Mr. APTE, (B.A.) and others.

KRISHNA CINEMA | DUBASH THEATRE New Charni Road. | TIME:—Sat., Sun. & Holiday at 2-45 P.M. DAILY:—at 5-15, 8, and 10-45 P.M.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA AND U. P.

—:o:—

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

POONA, Aug. 9.

The Bay depression lies this morning near Calcutta. It has caused locally heavy rain in South Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The monsoon is active in Burma, Northeast India and United Provinces and along the Punjab Hills and West Coast south of Bombay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, West United Provinces and South Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in Central Provinces, North West Frontier Province and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Tavoy three inches; Gwa one and a half; Bassein one, Hazaribagh seven; Sibsagar, Calcutta, Sambalpur and Chaibasa three; Saugor Island two; Dibrugarh, and Chandbali one and a half; Burdwan, Ranchi, Gorakhpur, Benares and Dalhousie one; Mahabaleshwar and Mangalore two; and Karwar one and a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Burma and Assam increase in Bihar and United Provinces and extend in Central Provinces and Central India.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in Bihar and Orissa for twenty-four hours and extend in East Central Provinces, East Central India and East United Provinces and along and near the Punjab and Kumaon Hills within thirty-six hours.

Earthquake report: Earthquake shock of moderate intensity with its origin about one thousand and five hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at eighteen hours thirty-two minutes on Thursday, August 8. —A.P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 9.

General Remarks:—The monsoon is active in the United Provinces and along the west coast south of Bombay and has extended in the north Deccan. Rain fall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, and Malabar, and local in the west United Provinces and south Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. Skies are clear in the Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan, lightly to moderately clouded in southeast Madras and the north Madras Coast, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the north Punjab, east Rajputana, the west Central Provinces, Berar and parts of the Deccan and southeast Madras. Temperatures were below normal in most of the United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 101 degrees at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in the United Provinces, and extend in the Central Provinces and Central India.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 9th August, 1929:

Station	Rainfall
Allahabad	0.22"
Cawnpore	0.25"
Jhansi	0.02"
Mainpuri	0.87"
Surat	0.07"
Indore	0.07"
Ratnagiri	0.20"
Marmugao	0.35"
Karwar	1.67"
Malegaon	0.03"
Poona	0.01"
Mahabaleshwar	2.00"
Sholapur	0.50"
Belgaum	0.09"
Nizamabad	0.30"
Hyderabad	0.16"
Mangalore	2.31"
Calicut	0.10"
Cochin	0.68"
Madras	0.04"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 9-8-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.763 inches (.029 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.014.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.9 degrees (1.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.8 degrees (2.7 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W-S-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 230 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.07 in.

Total rainfall during the month 1.90 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 44.12 inches.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,500 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 18 hrs. 32 mins. yesterday (I.S.T.)

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

(Messrs. P. Chraystal & Co.)

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Since our last Report was written the nett changes in the Home markets have been as under:—

	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.
New York 31-7-29	19.20	19.36	19.58
New York 8-7-29	18.40	18.60	18.80
	—.80	—.76	—.78
	Oct.	Jan	Mar.
Liverpool 31-7-29	10.11	10.08	10.13
Liverpool 8-7-29	9.79	9.79	9.85
	—.32	—.29	—.28

The first Washington Bureau Report was issued yesterday giving the condition of the crop on the 1st August to be 69.6 per cent. of normal, the amount of cotton already ginned to be 87.000 and estimating the current crop at 15,543,000 bales. These figures compare with 67.9, 88.000 and 14,291.000 for the corresponding period last season. The average expectation was about 15.400.000, but many private estimates put the figure at nearer 15 million bales and when the bureau forecast of 15,543,000 was received the market immediately declined and closed some 60 points down. With the exception of the boll weevil and drought in parts of Texas all other conditions have been favourable to the crop. and in arriving at their final figure the Washington Bureau must have had great difficulty in estimating how much future damage they must allow for the pest.

With the critical month of August still ahead of us we cannot help feeling that the estimate is on the high side, for we know that the weevil is present in large numbers, and that a yield larger than the average is unlikely under the circumstances.

With the acreage figures we have already received and without making the usual reduction for abandonment of 3 to 3-1/2 per cent. the crop estimate of 15,543,000 bales indicates a yield per acre of nearly 160 lbs. Considering that the average yield per acre for the last ten years, including 3 non-weevil years, is under 155 lbs. per acre, we think that the possibilities are that we shall see a considerably lower figure on September 9th when the next Bureau is issued and we therefore still adhere to our opinion that it is good to buy on declines although for the immediate future there is a possibility that sentiment may carry the market lower.

The local market is due to open to-day with Broach A./May at Rs. 339. We have seen quiet markets for the last week as the whole world was waiting for the Bureau and there has been no particular feature on which we can comment.

In the ready market there has been a steady off-take by Exporters and local Mills and stocks are diminishing weekly.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

	London, Aug. 8.
Total Bullion	£141,400,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,300,000
Other Deposits	£104,300,000
Government Securities	£ 74,300,000
Other Securities	£ 31,200,000
Notes and Coin	£ 25,200,000
Notes in Circulation	£376,200,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	22.41 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 8.

Copper Braziers £95-1|2.
Yellow Metal £72.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £22 1|4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13-1|2.
Tin English Ingots £211-1|4.

INDIAN COTTON

	Liverpool, Aug. 8.	
Scinde, Fully Good	6.40	—.05
Scinde, Fine	6.65	—.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.90	—.05
Bengal, Good	6.15	—.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.40	—.05
Bengal Fine	6.65	—.05
Oomra, Good	7.30	—.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.60	—.05
Oomra, Fine	7.90	—.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.50	—.05
Broach, Fine	8.75	—.05
Broach, Superfine	9.00	—.05

LABOUR'S "GESTURE" TOWARDS INDIA!

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1).

them of full provincial autonomy and responsibility in Central Government excepting certain security departments and with due safeguards in regard to vital aspects of British vested interests that would meet present situation, cripple revolutionary and direct action movements and at same protect in every sense of term existing British vested interests.

The Labour Government, I understand would be prepared to make this gesture provided it is really assured that it would solve the problem. But then there is diehard section in the Tory circles which is doing its best to wreck any such gesture being made. In this connection it has to be stated that attempts have been made to read into messages sent to the Commonwealth Conference as well as interviews given in India by Dr. Sapru and others that the Labour Government need not think that immediate Dominion Status is the minimum National Demand.

Dr. Sapru's suggestion, it is stated, was considered and has been rejected as amounting to tacit overriding of Simon Commission involving betrayal of obligations which the Labour took on itself when it agreed to appointment of Simon Commission. —Free Press Beam Service.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S LABOUR COMING TO END

—:o:—

SPLIT AMONGST MEMBERS

LONDON, Aug. 9.

It is learned that Indian Central Committee is appoaching end of its labours. It is impossible at present to predict result. Despite difference of opinion between the Hindu and Moslem members every effort is being made to arrive at a compromise satisfactory to all parties.

It is pointed out that difficulties of parties in India in arriving at a compromise are increased by th efact that final decision rests with the British Government.

The position is very difficult but it is not only hoped but felt that spirit of moderation may prevail and produce acceptable compromise.—Reuter.

MADRAS SIMON COMMITTEE'S REPORT

—:o:—

SWARAJISTS TO WALK OUT

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

Contrary to expectations, the Report of the Madras Provincial Simon Committee was not presented to-day to the Madras Legislature as the item was not reached on the agenda.

It will be presented to-morrow morning by Sir A. P. Patro and Sir Mahomed Usman, Leader of the House, will move that the report be taken into consideration to which an amendment will be moved by Sir A. P. Patro that after consideration it should be forwarded to the Simon Commission. It is understood that immediately after its presentation the Swarajists will walk out of the Council, following a brief statement by their Leader explaining the position.—A.P.

CAUSING HURT WITH DANGEROUS WEAPONS

—:o:—

ONE OUT OF FOUR ACCUSED CONVICTED

In the Court of the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court. at Girgaum, four Bohras, namely, (1) Ebrahim Currimbhai, (2) Abdul Husain Currimbhai. (3) Akbarali Mahomedali and (4) Abdul Husein Yusufali, were being tried on the charge of causing hurt to the complainant, Abdul Husain Mahomed Ali and his father, by means of dangerous weapons, viz., sticks and aiding and abetting each other in the coommission of the said offence on the 28th day of June last.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution alleged that the 4 accused came out of a dilapidated house at Khara Tank Road and assaulted the complainant and his father at about 8-15 p.m. on 28th June 1929. In support of its case prosecution had examined two witnesses, Abdul Kadar Tyab Ali and Ebrahim Yacub. Sergeant Brown and Sub-Inspector Patankar of the Maharbowri Police Station also gave evidence on behalf of the complainant.

Mr. A. M. Khan, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, defended accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3; while Mr. Munsif, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, appeared for accused No. 4. Prosecution was in charge of Mr. Velker, Police Prosecutor.

It was brought out in cross-examination by Mr. Khan, counsel for accused 1 to 3 that the complainant had not mentioned the name of accused 3 when his statement was recorded at the J. J. Hospital by Sergeant Brown. Besides one of the witnesses could not identify accused 3, who was discharged on 26th July, 1929, and charge was framed against accused 1, 2 and 4. All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and claim to be tried. The case then stood adjourned to 7th August 1929, for further cross-examination and defence witnesses.

TWO DISCHARGED: ONE CONVICTED.

The learned Magistrate after considering the evidence for and against the remaining accused and after hearing the arguments advanced on either side came to the conclusion that the prosecution had failed to establish the case beyond reasonable doubt against accused Nos. 2 and 4 and acquitted them. Inter alia in view of the defence witnesses for accused No. 4, who have their shops near the scene of offence, stating that accused No. 1 was near the scene of offence, but did not take part in the assault, the Magistrate convicted accused No. 1 and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default, 2 months' imprisonment, but of the fine if paid Rs. 30 to be paid to the complainant.

BROTHERHOOD INDOOR GAMES TOURNAMENTS.

—:o:—

The annual ping pong, carrom and draughts tournaments of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will commence on 31st instant. Intending competitors should send in their names on or before 15th instant. Entrance fee annas 4 only per tournament. Two prizes will be awarded for each tournament. For further particulars write to the secretaries.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

—:o:—

August 9.

Rainfall at—	Colaba. Point	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·07"	0·20"	0·15"
Total Since 1st June to date	43·43	59·55	47·21
Total for the cor. period '28	59·81	74·36	58·53
Total for the cor. period '27	50·90	61·32	49·33

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS

—:o:—

NON-RATIFICATIONS BY INDIAN STATES

MR. P. M. MUKERJEE'S STATEMENT

BOMBAY, Aug. 9

Mr. P. Mukerjee, Employers' delegate to the International Labour Conference who returned by to-day's mail boat has issued the following statement to the press:—

The 12th session of the International Labour Conference began on May 30 and concluded on June 21, and adopted certain fresh conventions for the prevention of industrial accidents and of accidents in loading and unloading of ships and paved the way for further conventions or recommendation. How far this will lead to the achievement of World peace or the fellowship of man may be maaters of speculation. But there can be no doubt that the International Labour Organisation is gathering strength and importance. As it grows in years. But unfortunately owing perhaps to lack of sufficient publicity the great importance of this organisation is not sufficiently realised in this country. The International Labour Organisation has during the current year opened a correspondent's office in Delhi and it would be better if organisations interested in labour problems get themselves in touch with this office with a view to studying and taking nesessary actions on various subjects placed before the International Labour Organisation periodically.

INDIAN DELEGATE'S DIFFICULTIES.

The delay in publishing the personnel of the Indian delegation to the last International Labour Conference and in providing them with documents relating to the subjects dealt with in the conference placed the Indian delegates at a great disadvantage in that they had very little time to study the subjects and collect the views of their respective constituents and had therefore to take responsibility for interpreting their views as best as they could. This state of affairs should be remedied, There should be no difficulty in this matter in as much as the Government of India can very well announce the personnel three months before the conference and supply documents at least two months before it starts. The Standing Orders of the International Labour Conference provide that each members state is to be supplied with documents at least three months before the conference starts.

A DEFECTIVE SYSTEM

Another point which needs special mention is that at the International Labour Conference all the subjects on the agenda are at first discussed in committees almost simultaneously and it is impossible for any one representative to take up more than one subject. It is, therefore, essential that each delegation should consist of at least as many persons as there are subjects for discussion.

SUBJECTS ON THE AGENDA.

Besides the question of unemployment, discussion on the Director's report and on various resolutions there were the following four subjects on the agenda:—

(1) Prevention of Industrial accidents (2) prevention of accidents in loading and unloading of ships (3) hours of work for salaried employees (4) forced labour.

It is difficult for me to give you even a brief report of the various subjects that were discussed but one important matter I cannot held mentioning is about the ratification of conventions by Indian States. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty who spoke on the directro's report made pointed reference to serious handicaps which employers of labour in British India had to suffer owing to non-ratification by Indian States of the Conventions ratified by British India. The Director in his reply made the following significant remarks. "Will the work, partial but still considerable, accomplished in British India for the protection of labour survive if competitive industries exempt from all social changes develop uncontrolled in Native States We believe that we shall receive help from all quarters in the necessary endeavour to obtain a generalisation of just and humane working conditions in the immense communities of India."

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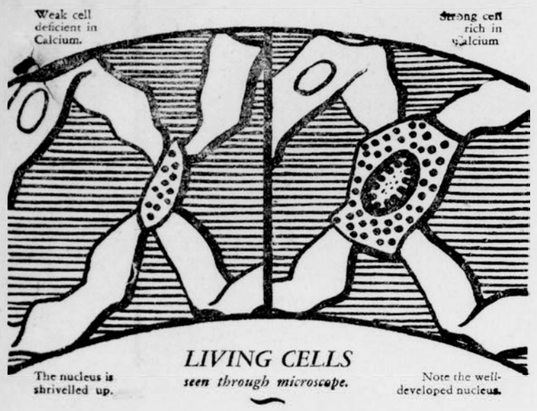
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Strong cell rich in Calcium
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seen through microscope.
The nucleus is shrivelled up.
Note the well-developed nucleus.

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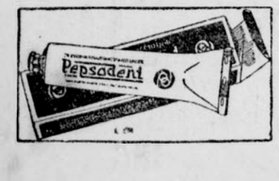

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POONA DRAINAGE WORKS

—:o:—

OPEND BY SIR F. SYKES

TRIBUTE TO PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The following are extracts from the speech made by the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Local Self-Government, at the opening ceremony of the Poona Drainage Works on Thursday:—

I may remark that works of public health such as that being opened to-day have been a matter of personal interest to myself, as for some time I acted as Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Ahmedabad Municipality. I am proud to say that Ahmedabad was one of the first cities in the Presidency to undertake a major public health work in the shape of its water-supply project and the Ahmedabad Drainage Scheme was also one of the early major works carried out.

A considerable awakening in regard to the necessity for sanitary works in the larger towns commenced about 30 years ago and demands for assistance and advice in carrying out such works have grown very steadily since that time. The growth of the work carried out by the Public Health Branch of late years has been increasingly rapid, as can be realised when I say that the total expenditure of the Branch has risen from Rs. 6-1/4 lakhs per annum in 1924-25 to as average of about Rs. 25 lakhs annually for the past four years. The anticipated total expenditure in the current year is about Rs. 28 lakhs, of which nearly 17 lakhs will be on contribution works and the remainder on provincial works. From these figures it will be seen that in the short period of less than five years the amount of work done has increased more than four times. In spite of this very rapid increase it is satisfactory to note that the cost of the establishment employed on public health works was slightly less last year than it was in 1921-22.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

—:o:—

The following is the text of the speech of His Excellency the Governor made at the opening ceremony of the New Poona Drainage Works on Thursday:—

Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai and gentlemen,—

I thank you for your welcome here to-day and may say that it has given me much pleasure to come here to take part in the ceremony which I have just performed, namely the opening of the New Poona Drainage Works. While I have not, like the Hon. Minister, Local Self-Government, had the advantage of taking a practical part in connection with works of public health in India, I feel that such works, though, as the Hon. Minister has said, they are not of a spectacular nature, most of the work in fact being underground, are nevertheless of very great public utility, benefiting as they do all classes of the population in the areas which they serve.

I have heard with much interest of the very rapid growth of such works in this Presidency, and I cordially agree with Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai that this is a matter of extremely healthy and encouraging significance. Local bodies who are willing to increase their taxation, or by other steps make it possible to finance such schemes of improvement, are doing public service of the most valuable description, and I am sure that many members of local bodies here to-day are doing all they can, and will endeavour to do still more in the future, in this direction. As the Hon. Minister has mentioned, it is, I regret, not possible at the present time for Government to put their hands freely in their pockets and to assist such projects as generously as they have done in the past, but the rapid growth of civic responsibility which is evidenced by the kgures we have heard to-day, and by the work which I have just opened, encourages me to feel confident that there will be no diminution of effort but rather steady and even more rapid development than there has been in the past.

GOVERNOR GIVES CREDIT TO CONSTRUCTORS.

I took the opportunity, some few weeks ago, of inspecting these works when they were in an unfinished condition, and I think that Mr. Maddocks, Mr. Shete and all those concerned in the actual construction deserve much credit for getting the works completed as we see them to-day in time for the ceremony. But I think it is generally admitted that the Public Works Department, when they have a task before them, rarely fail to carry out their undertakings and to get the work done and well done, and from what we see to-day I feel that the Public Health Branch of the Department is no exception to the general rule.

Mr. Maddocks, who, I understand is himself chiefly responsible for the detailed design of these works, has given you a full description of what has been done, and I think he and his staff, and the contractors who have so largely assisted in the work deserve to be heartily congratulated on the results of their efforts. I feel sure that Poona generally will for many years to come owe them a debt of gratitude. In conclusion I wish all success to the scheme and I hope that many gentlemen here present who are in a position to do so will do all they can to promote and encourage similar works of public utility and benefit in other towns in this Presidency.

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CLAIM FOR DOMINION STATUS BASED ON JUSTICE

Madras Simon Committee Recommends Further Political Reforms

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

Farreaching recommendations regarding the political future of the Province are contained in the report of the committee elected by the Madras Legislative Council in accordance with the resolution adopted on the 4th September 1928 to collaborate with the Indian Statutory Commission which was presented to-day to the legislative Council by its Chairman Sir A. P. Patro. The Report which is signed by the Chairman (Sir A. P. Patro) Dewan Bahadur Kumarswami Reddiar, the Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, Khan Bahadur Khalifullah Saheb, Mr. P. Shiva Rao, Mr. Deniel Thomas and Mr. N. Sivaraj, begins with a general survey of the Political situation and makes out the need for political changes. The Committee considers that Diarchy itself was introduced as a result of conditions found and described in 1918 by the late Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford in their report on Indian constitutional reforms. The Committee observes that the motive force for political progress now is derived not primarily from the manner in which Diarchy has worked but from conditions which compelled the introduction of Diarchy itself. The Report then summarises the reasons for which the late Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford considered political advance on a large scale necessary in 1918. The causes which in 1918 necessitated large political changes have now become intensified in strength. The progress made in the last ten years under Indian direction in Education and local self-government amply justifies further political advance. The Report states that the claim for Dominion Status for India is based on justice as well as on the national demand and that the claim of the people of India to self-government has indeed conceded in the Declaration of August 1917. The Report next deals with the working of Diarchy in Madras and refers to the speech of Lord Birkenhead as Secretary of State for India in July 1925 in the House of Lords wherein he acknowledged that Madras the transitional constitution had worked with great measure of success.

The Committee feels that it is pustified in stating that Madras had worked Diarchy as successfully as the transitional system of the time could be worked and that both political capacity and organising ability had been shown by the Ministers in charge of transferred subjects.

A BIGGER FORM OF DIARCHY.

The Report describes the working of the Central Government and considers that responsible Government in the Provinces with irresponsible Government at the centre would constitute a bigger form of Diarchy than the Provincial Diarchy so universally condemned.

After a careful consideration of all facts before the Committee the report recommends the following steps to be taken immediately:—(1) Grant of Provincial Autonomy or full responsible Government. (2) Establishment of responsible Government in all Civil Departments of the Government of India (i.e.) in all Departments except those dealing with Defence, Foreign relations and relations with Indian States. (3) A declaration by the British Government that full Dominion Status in the British Commonwealth of Nations is accepted as the goal of India to be achieved in a reasonable definite period and that the automatic achievement of such status in such time will be brought about by the provision of adequate means for the Indianisation of the Army and other forces of Defence.

The Report emphasises that if self-government in India is to be real it should begin with the work of economic reconstruction. The Report disposes off the argument that India cannot defend herself and therefore cannot be entitled to Dominion Status and discusses in detail the necessity for bringing into operation military training in all provinces.

INDIAN STATES.

Regarding the Indian States the Report suggests that if and when control over the Army and other forces of Defence is transferred to a responsible Government in India the problem of Indian States may be solved without much difficulty. The report then proceeds to make detailed proposals for carrying out their recommendations. The Committee is not in favour of an extension of the franchise to all adults which would raise the electorate from about one and a half millions to 23 millions and points out practical difficulties administrative and otherwise in dealing with so large an electorate. The present franchise in their opinion need not be unfit to be the basis of democratic Government. Just as the Councils had power to give votes to women and did give them, the Committee hold that the Council may well be given the power to extend the franchise as and when it thinks fit. Another alternative suggested is reduction of the franchise to half of its present qualification. The Committee recommend single member constituencies and opine that officials need not continue as members of the Council and that nominations should be reduced to the minimum. As regards communal electorates for Moslems and Christians the Committee is aware that such electorates are undesirable on principle but from a practical point of view they could not fail to recognise that rightly or wrongly the feeling is practically unanimous in favour of their retention among Moslems while not so unanimous among Indian Christians. The Committee feels that any change in the system of communal electorates can be made only with the consent of the Communities concerned. As regards Depressed Classes several proposals were considered and the Committee ultimately recommend that panels of candidates to the extent of twice the number of members required may be elected by recognised Associations of Depresed Classes in district and that members to be returned to the Legislative Council should be selected by the Governor from these panels. Representatives of the Depressed Classes the report states are in favour of an element of election at some stage. Mr. N. Sivaraj representative of the Depressed Classes is of opinion that the number of seats to be allotted to the Depressed Classes should be on the population basis and their members should be eligible for places in the Ministry.

COMMERCIAL INTEREST.

The Committee recommend the continuation of special representation for commercial interests and landholders though Mr. P. Sive Rao is against special representation. Industrial labour in the province is not at present sufficiently organised to be separately represented while a large proportion of agricultural labourers are cultivators and are thereby included in the general electorates. The Committee recommend that the term of the Council should be fixed at five years and there should be a cabinet of seven Ministers the Chief Minister to be selected by the Governor. The existing powers of the Governor in regard to legislation are recommended to be continued with the exception of the power under Section 72 (E) of the Government of India Act which relates to reserved subjects. The Committee also recommend that power under Section 72 (D) sub clause 2 A of the Act relating to certification of demands may be abolished. The Governors powers to make rules for the transaction of business under Section 49 (2) of the Act are modified so that he should consult the Ministry. The Governor is made the guardian of the minorities and the services and his powers may be specified in the Instrument of Instructions issued to him by the Sovereign. Certain emergency powers for the maintenance of peace and tranquility in regard to legislation finance and administration are conceded. The maintenance of peace and tranquility may involve the use of the Army which is under the control of the Government of India and hence the necessity for emergency pawer. After a review of all considerations the Committee recommends in favour of second Chamber though Mr. Shiva Rao does not agree with the proposal.

THE SERVICES.

Regarding the services the majority agree that under the Lee Commissions recommendations the services should be provincialised. Sir A. P. Patro is however of the opinion that the I. C. S. and the Police Service should be on all India basis though under the control of Provincial Governments. While he is for Provincial autonomy in subjects of Provincial Concern he does not envisage India as merely a cluster of political units. The Report recommends the formation of a strong independent Public Services Commission. Regarding the formation of provinces on linguistic basis the Committee is not able to make any recommendation at present. As regards Central Legislature the Report recommends that the present franchise be retained and the strength of the Assembly might be fixed at 200 to 250. The Report makes out that the introduction of responsibility in the Central Government will not repeat "Provincial Diarchy" in the centre. The present powers of the Governor-General regarding provincial legislative Councils in respect of legislation are recommended to be continued. His powers of previous sanction and veto in regard to Central Legislature will continue as well as power of certifying Bills ensuring the safety and tranquility of British India. The power to make ordinances for the maintenance of peace and emergence expenditure is also retained. These the Committee observe are necessary for the transition stage before the attainment of Dominion Status. The Committee recommend that immediate steps should be taken on the lines of the Skeen Committee report and that more than one Indian Sandhurst should be opened to train Indian officers and that recruitment should be open to all classes and all provinces. The problem of Indian States was discussed by the Committee and it is of opinion that till the control over Defence is transferred to the Legislature foreign relations and relations with Indian States should continue in charge of the Governor General. The Committee believes that India will in time form a Federation in which the Indian States would find their due place though they could be brought in only with their consent. Regarding the relations between the Central and Provincial Governments the Committee holds that residuary powers should vest in the Central Government on the model of the Canadian Constitution.

IRRITATING EXAMINATION.

The Report concludes by saying that the Constitution to be now framed should provide for automatic growth in the provinces and at the centre by the decisions of the Provincial and central legislature and the powers of veto vested in a superior authority. Periodical examination of the political conditions of India is irritating and interferes with healthy growth. A constitution left to be worked and grown by India is likely to develop according to the genius and needs of India.—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF WOMAN

—:o:—

ALLEGED OPIUM-POISONING

The death of a Parsi woman alleged to have died by opium-poisoning was the matter of enquiry by the Coroner on Friday morning. The deceased Jaibai Rustom Hiraji lived with her husband in No. 13 B. D. D. Chawl at Naigum, and died soon after admission in the K. E. M. Hospital on Thursday night. At the inquest held by the Coroner Rustomji Hiraji Khambatta husband of the deceased said that the deceased suffered from diarrhoea on and off for the last one year. She was under the treatment of Dr. M. S. Batliwalla who gave her mixture on Thursday morning to be taken thrice a day. After two doses were given to her she felt drowsy and slept. At 4.30 p. m. when she got up witness gave her conjee, but she continued to be drowsy and wanted to sleep. Some neighbours advised him not to allow her to sleep and they kept on talking with her. At 7 p. m. she grew worse and witness went to Dr. S. S. Batliwala who advised him to let her sleep and give her hot coffee. The instructions were followed but as there was no improvement both Dr. S. S. Batliwalla and Dr. M. S. Batliwalla were called. They gave her injections and advised her removal to a hospital at once.

Dr. R. A. Cooper, House Surgeon, K. E. M. Hospital, said that the deceased was brought to the hospital at 8 p. m. and died at 11 p. m. when brought her pulse was weak and she was in a moribund condition. She showed symptoms of opium poisoning. In his opinion death was due to opium-poisoning contained in the mixture which she took prior to her coming to the hospital.

The Coroner sent the viscera of the deceased to the Chemical Analyser and postponed further hearing.

DEAD CHILD IN POLICE OFFICIAL GARDEN

—:o:—

Some daring persons threw the dead body of a newly born female child in the compound of the bungalow of the Superintendent of Police at Byculla, which was a subject of enquiry by the Coroner on Friday morning. The evidence showed that the attention of a police constable was drawn to some stink in the garden of the bungalow near a tree. On approaching near the tree he found a piece of paper in which the dead body of the child was wrapped. It was in a highly decomposed state and the Assistant to the Police Surgeon was unable to state the cause of death. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against some persons or persons unknown to the jury.

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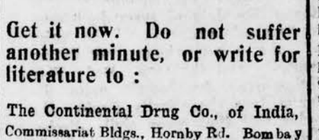

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UNHAPPY SIND

COMMISSIONER'S APPEAL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is with feelings of deep regret that I must once again appeal to the public of the Bombay Presidency and Sind to contribute generously to the Sind Flood Relief Fund. For the second time in three years the Middle and Lower Sind districts have been deluged by torrential rains, and although it is impossible at present to make an accurate estimate of the damage, I am afraid that the situation in many places is at least as bad as it was in 1927 and possibly worse. Within the space of a fortnight there were 32 inches of rain at Mirpurkhas, 27 at Tando Allahyar, 21 at Tando Bago, 19 at Khipro, and over 18 at many other places. And when it is remembered that the average annual rainfall is about 6 inches, it is not difficult to imagine the havoc that has been wrought in these unfortunate tracts. Thousands of poor people have been rendered homeless and have lost such little property as they possessed; crops have been seriously damaged, and there has been heavy mortality amongst the cattle. In a large part of the affected area a similar disaster occurred only two years ago, and it will therefore, I am sure, be generally realized that relief on a liberal scale is urgently needed.

Government will of course do its part, as it did 2 years ago: but there are many directions in which help is needed but the expenditure of the tax-payers' money would not be strictly justifiable. And I confidently appeal to the generosity of the public of this Presidency to come to the rescue and contribute liberally to the Flood Relief Fund.

There was on July 25th a balance of Rs. 49,000 in the Sind Flood Relief Fund, but all of this has now been distributed to relieve the most pressing and urgent needs of the poorest classes. In 1927 the appeal of the Flood Relief Committee resulted in the collection of Rs. 1,62,811. May I venture to hope that on this occasion the public will give us at least 2 lakhs. They may rest assured that the money will be expended with the greatest care, under the personal direction of the Collectors assisted by non-official committees, a general control being exercised by the Sind Flood Relief Committee under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner.

All subscriptions may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Khan Bahadur A. H. Mama, Karachi, or to any of the Collectors in Sind or to me, and will be duly acknowledged. Lists of subscriptions will appear from time to time in the newspapers. And may I venture to remind your readers that "He gives twice who gives quickly?" His Excellency the Governor has given the list a splendid start by a generous donation of Rs. 1,000, and we can only hope that this example will be widely followed.—Yours etc.

W. F HUDSON.
Commissioner in Sind.

Karachi, Aug. 5.

CABLE ITEMS

Rugby—Ministry of Labour is issuing returns regarding Unemployment on new basis. Side by side with figures of unemployed it gives number of persons registered as employed.—B. O. W.

Rugby—A new speedboat which would be named the "Miss England Second" may shortly be placed under construction with a view to Sir Henry Segrave making new record at Miami, Florido, next March. It would have a minimum H. P. of 3500 and a possible H. P. of 5100. It is estimated the boat of the design contemplated could cross the channel and back to Dover in 25 minutes.—B. O. W

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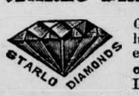

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DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIAN

(Continued from Page 8)

mate demand of the Indian commercial bodies for adequate representation on the Boards of Port Trusts and other public bodies of India. He said:—

"After a great deal of agitation, we got only very meagre representation of Indian merchants' interests on the Port Trusts. In this connection, I shall tell you what happened at Karachi, when the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber was visited by the General Member of the Government of Bombay, and he was asked to give us more representation. At present the Indian merchants in Karachi can have only four representatives out of fourteen seats. The Municipality may return one member, and the Commissioner may nominate another. If these two are also Indians, it will (still) be six Indians as against eight Europeans. When we asked the General Member to give us more representation, he treated us to a palaver, and gave a reply which he ought not have given to such a body as the Buyers and Shippers' Association, Karachi. He said: 'Gentlemen, you are only four now. It is open to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, (which, by the way, is composed of almost all Europeans) to return four Indians from their body.' We said 'Thank you.' Then he said that the Military General may be an Indian in course of time and he will be nominated. He added that it was not unlikely that the Collector of Customs would be an Indian, and he will also add to the number of Indians on the Port Trust. He also added in the end that the Chairman of the Port Trust himself will be an Indian. In this way, all the fourteen members will be Indian members. Of course, we did not ask him 'in what period?' If that had been asked, the General Member would probably have required the assistance of a Senior Wrangler to count the period at which all the fourteen members of the Karachi Port Trust would be all Indians."

"Indian interests in all the major Ports are far far greater than the European interests. These Port Trusts are simply miniature 'Boards of Directors' or trustees, who have the sacred trust of India. Our taxpayers are bled by these virtuous trustees. The mercantile community is also taxed heavily in all shapes to increase their funds."

Mr. Haridas Lalji, also representing the Karachi Buyers and Shippers' Chamber and a member of the Karachi Port Trust, said:—

"We (the Karachi Port Trust) raise loans in India at five or six per cent., convert the major portion of the money into sterlings by remitting them to England, (and) deposit (them) with English Banks at four or four and a half per cent., and thus help the British trade. This money we require there for our future purchases, and for that purpose we have our Consulting Engineers, who purchase the British goods whenever required. The Continental (goods) or goods other than British-made will never find place for the Port Trust's use."

"As for the goods of Indian product, one word against (them) from our English Engineers that they cannot take responsibility for such goods, is enough. As for instance, let us take the case of Indian cement. The Indian-made cement however it may pass the test, and satisfy (the Engineers) for the quality (being) as good as (that of) English cement, the non-Indian majority on the Board would not allow it. With great fight we had been able to get the Indian cement used in a small quantity for above-sea-water works, but in spite of passing strict examination and test, the Indian-made cement is upto now not being used for below-sea level work."

(To be continued.)

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It produces sleep, where all other drugs have failed it improves appetite, it promotes digestion, it rehabilitates the worn-out brain and nerve tissues, it cures all forms of insanity

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THE CRISIS IN AMERICAN PROSPERITY

(Continued from Page 8)

tal savings and foreign loans, the unemployment problem becomes more and more acute. This shows that the increase in production drives out of employment a larger and larger number of men and brings down prices so as to cause an industrial crisis if the consumers' demand does not expand effectively. The consumers must not only desire to obtain more at cheap prices but they must have money to make purchases. Unemployment, however, reduces the purchasing power of the average individual and the industrialist also has to undergo losses during the interval. Later continued prosperity helps, however, the concentration of wealth in fewer and fewer hands and accentuates the difference between the greatest wealth on the one hand and the direct poverty on the other in the same country or market.

TEMPORARY EXPEDIENTS.

In fact, American finance has penetrated Europe so as to turn the European continent into a commercial colony and a new form of financial imperialism without political domination has sprung up as a result of the finances of the last war. Of course, America could not escape this tendency of world capitalism which must develop along its own proper lines in the way in which it has. Neither possession of gold nor over-production can help America in escaping the periodical economic crisis of competitive capitalism. Rationalisation of industries, control of internal markets, credit facilities for export are only temporary expedients leading to the trustification of industries which must eventually be nationalised under a system of state socialism owning all the means of production for the common benefit of a few individuals whose ancestors may have worked very hard but who themselves take very little trouble but only risk the loss of a part of the immense surplus possession with a view to gain still more of them on the speculative stock exchanges and produce markets.

For instance, the competition between the General Motors Company and the Ford factories has led to the amalgamation of several small factories. The profits of those amalgamated companies are three and half times their previous separate losses though in 1925 they had been nearly five times the same. It is estimated at the present time that there are about three million unemployed without any help whatsoever. This is why the system involves a novel situation of chronic unemployment, frequent strikes and reduction of salaries of the superior workers in the factories.

A NEW ACTIVITY OF SEVA SADAN

—:o:—

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR WOMEN TEACHERS

Miss B. G. Engineer Secretary, Seva Sadan, writes:—

The Bombay Seva Sadan has been doing admirable work for the last twenty one years for the uplift of women. It is a pioneer institution of its kind. To spread its gospel of service far and wide a branch was opened at Poona. Since then there has been a multiplicity of such institutions for women, doing very useful work. The Bombay Seva Sadan, however holds a unique place among them for the splendid work it has been doing, as well as for the numoer of activities it has undertaken for the service of women. It is gratifying to know that at the request of the Bombay Women's Committee on Educational and Social Reform it is now adding one more useful item to its already crowded programme of work. In these days of unemployment and job hunting, establishment of an Employment Bureau for women teachers will serve a very useful purpose. The Bureau means to help teachers of all communities and of all grades primary, secondary or even those who wish to take up private tuition. The Seva Sadan seeks the co-operation of private schools and other public bodies which employ women teachers in large numbers as well as that of employers who wish to engage private tutors. For without such co-operation and help, it will not be possible to carry out the object for which the Bureau is established.

For further particulars please write to Miss Engineer, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi Bombay 7.

"KALI YUG" EDITOR CONVICTED

—:o:—

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S ORDER DEFIED

On Friday afternoon, Mr. N. T. Junglewala, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, convicted Dattatriya Govind Pandit, Editor of the "Kali Yug" and the "Virswayamsewak", local Marathi newspapers, under Sections 117 and 143, Indian Penal Code, for contravening the order of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Dharma Ragu, a volunteer of the Red Flag Union, who was jointly tried with Pandit, was convicted on a charge of being the member of an unlawful assembly and for addressing a meeting of textile workers in defiance of the police order and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75, in default, further rigorous imprisonment for one month.

The prosecution story is that the accused, in defiance of the order of the Commissioner of Police prohibiting the President, the Secretary or the members of the Red Flag Union from convening or addressing any meeting of mill-hands, held a meeting on July 21 in Khoja's Chawl and addressed a gathering of about 200 workers.

Further the accused, Pandit, instigated by his writings in the paper "Kali Yug" the members of the Red Flag Union to hold meetings in defiance of the Government order. The purport of his writings was that it was the duty of every individual to "trample under foot" the order of the Commissioner prohibiting meetings and that the Red Flag Union ought to strongly unite its forces to systematically disobey the order and that when civil disobedience was started the masses should support the movement of passive resistance.

LATE DR. KAIKHASHRU N. BAHADURJI

—:o:—

ANNIVERSARY DAY OBSERVANCE

The thirty-first death anniversary of the late Dr. Kaikhashru N. Bahadurji was celebrated at Allbless Bag, Charni Road, Bombay, on Thursday evening in the presence of a gathering of about 1000 Zoroastrians. Dasturji Nasserwanji Kekobad of Poona also graced the occasion with his presence to participate in the evening's functions.

At the outset the Jashan ceremony was performed, invoking the blessings of the Almighty to the souls of the departed worthy and other illustrious dead. The Navjote ceremony of five poor Parsi children was performed the floral decorations being, as is usual in this annual observance, in old Persian style, which attracted the attention of everyone present there. Soon after this, the wedding ceremony of one poor Parsi couple was performed.

UNIQUE FUNCTIONS

Speeches were then made in the gathering presided over by Dasturji Nasserwanji Kekobad, who dwelt on the uniqueness of the evening's functions. He quoted extracts from the holy prayers recited that evening in the Jashan ceremony and said that Zoroastrianism was based on the triple injunction laid down in the Avesta, viz., good thoughts good words and good deeds, how the late Doctor Bahadurji, whose name was revered in every Parsi home, tried to follow that holy doctrine, in his brief but glorious career and how Mr. Hormasji Ardeshir Dubash, the well known florist of Bombay, who is responsible for the annual observance of the death anniversary of that great Parsi for the last 31 years, himself is trying to emulate that noble example. He praised the good work of Mr. Dubash, who said, was doing this labour of love at a sacrifice of some thousands out of his own pocket. He appealed to Mr. Dubash to continue this good work.

Mr. H. A. Dubash thanked all those persons, donors as well as others including those present there, for making the functions a success. He referred to the difficulty of the self-imposed task, how he was heckled and insulted by some thoughtless persons who advised him to give up this work. He then spoke about the care taken by him in selecting thechildren who are deemed fit for the help of undergoing the Navjote ceremony, free of any charge whatever, out of innumerable applications for help. The children selected were the poorest of the poor. He referred to the fact that the bride of that evening was herself initiated into Zoroastrianism on the Bahadurji Day observance a decade ago.

Mr. Dubash was congratulated by many persons for his praiseworthy work.

After partaking of dinner in which covers were laid for about 1,000 persons, young and old the gathering dispersed.

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TRADE AND FINANCE

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ACTIVE TRADING IN STEEL SHARES

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

From our Special Correspondent.

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

MONEY.

Further easiness characterised the money market during the week with call funds sinking below 1 per cent. The trade demand has further declined by about Rs. 172 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates. One to two months no borrowers, three months 2 1/2 per cent. four months 2-3/4 per cent and six months 3 1/2 per cent.

The money position is completely out of hand and even at 3/4 per cent, call money is unlendable. Unless Government take steps to draw surplus funds from the market, the lower gold point will be in jeopardy and Government will find itself with small reserves at the London end to meet reverse councils. It is interesting to note that the spread in money rates this year is wider than last year, the highest this year being 7 1/2 per cent and the lowest 1 per cent. The market feels that there is as little justification for the present low rates as there was for the 8 per cent. Bank rate in February.

DECLINEIN DOLLAR STERLIN RATE.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has raised its re-discount rate from 5 to 6 per cent effective today. Consequently the dollar sterling rate has declined to Dollar 4.84-13/16, a point at which gold could be imported into New York. With the Bank of England working with a reserve ratio of about 22.41 per cent and the stock of gold reduced to £141,400,000, it is generally felt that the Bank of England rate may also follow the rise in New York.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 2nd August shows an increase of Rs. 43.95 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs 32,15,23,000 as compared with Rs. 21.22 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 37.36, an increase of 1.07 per cent over last week. Loans. Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are all down by Rs. 23.12 lakhs, Rs. 56.92 lakhs, and Rs. 96.35 lakhs respectively. Government deposits as well as other deposits are down, the former by a large figure of Rs. 126.99 lakhs to Rs. 11.79 crores, and the latter by Rs. 4.35 lakhs to Rs. 73.45 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET

Steady conditions prevailed in the gilt-edged market during the week and there was a moderate investment demand. 3 1/2 Paper advanced to Rs. 68-6, but closed at Rs. 68-5. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan improved to Rs. 102-5, while 1935 and 1937 Loans kept unchanged at Rs 98 and Rs. 100-12. 6 per cent Bonds 1930 and 1931 were steady at Rs. 101-9 and Rs. 102-9 and 1932 at Rs. 103-9. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan further declined to Rs. 107-2. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan improved slightly to Rs. 77-10, while 1934-37 Loan was unchanged at Rs. 90-10. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan receded to Rs. 90, while 1934 Bonds were unaltered at Rs. 96-2. 5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan is quoted at Rs. 96-6.

The Bombay Municipal Debenture Loans aggregating Rs. 96.43 lakhs bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum has been oversubscribed, tenders having been received of the total face value of Rs. 132 lakhs. Tenders at Rs. 87 and over have been accepted, the average rate being Rs. 87-14.

The above announcement does not show the total amount of tenders accepted by the Municipality. The authorities would do well to publish this figure immediately both in the interest of trade and the investing public.

CURRENCY RETURNS

The currency return of 31st July 1929 shows a decrease of Rs. 197.76 lakhs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 185.71 crores. Silver coin shows an increase of Rs. 202. 96 lakhs to Rs. 103.81 crores, while silver bullion under under coinage and gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 4.62 crores and 32.21 crores respectively. Securities in England have decreased by the large figure of Rs. 399.68 lakhs to Rs. 1.87 crores, representing the recent currency contraction. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 75.73 as against 73.85 a week ago.

EXCHANGE

The significant feature of the exchange market was the weakness in forward rates. Lack of export bills, the strike in the Jute mills in Calcutta and the fact that money is absolutely unlendable both here and in Calcutta, account for this condition. Ready T. T. was quoted at 1s. 5-25/32d., but declined to 1s. 5-3/4 d. at the end on the announcement of the rise in the New York Federal Reserve Bank re-discount rate to 6 per cent. There was some enquiry for remittances on bullion account. The following are the forward rates:—August 1s. 5-25/32d., September 1s. 5-13/16 to 27/32d., October 1s. 5-7/8.

1s. 5-7/8d to 29/32d, November 1s. 5-15/16d, December 1s.5 31/32d. January 1s. 6d February 1s. 5-31/32d and March 1s. 5-15/16d.

The dollar sterling rate declined from dolls 4.85-9/32 to dolls4.84-13/16 French francs depreciated from 123.84 to 123.96. The Belga and the Italian lira were unchanged at 34.89 and 92.80 respectively.

GOLD: Seasonal dull conditions obtained in the gold market. The fall in the up-country demand for gold to about 8,000 tolas a day, with stocks on hand almost unchanged at 1 1/2 lacs tolas, caused the ready rate to decline to Rs. 21-6-3 per tola. Sovereign rates, however, were steadier owing to shortage of supplies, the quotation being Rs. 13-8-6 both for ready and 19th August settlement. In London the price of gold declined to 84s. 11-3/8d, but recovered to 84s. 11 1/2 d at the close. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-6-3 for ready, Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21/6/6 for 21st August settlement and Rs. 21/7/0 and Rs 21/6/9 for 19th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £37,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 10,26,703 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ 12,500.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of June last amounted to 856,029 fine ounces as compared with 897,598 fine ounces for May 1929 and 862,363 fine ounces for June 1928.

SILVER:—After remaining static around Rs. 55-11 until Tuesday, the silver market developed weakness on advices from Shanghai and the rate for ready dropped to Rs. 55/4 per 100 tolas, but closed at Rs. 55/8. There was a fair amount of inter bazar trading, while both America and China banks evinced little interest. The offtake averages some 140 bars a day and stocks on hand approximate 2200 bars, but shipments en route are large enough to meet the demand. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London declined from 2s 4-5/8d to 2s 4-1/2. In London the highest and lowest rates were 24-5/16 and 24-3/16d. for ready and 24-7/16 and 24-5/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-13 and Rs. 55-4 for ready, and Rs. 55-12 and Rs. 55-4 for 26th August settlement and 23rd September settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail from London. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £150,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 732 bars and Rs. 67,633 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £210,000.

Shares: Prices on the share market were fairly well-maintained and trading was on a restricted scale. Cotton mill shares were rather neglected as is evidenced by the movements of the leaders. Bombay Dyeing Rs. 765-768/12, Century Rs. 342/8; Central India Rs. 486/4—485 -486/4; Crescent Rs. 100—101/4 Fazulbhoy Rs 567/8—566/4—572/8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 146/4—145; Indore Malwa Rs. 380—378/12; Kohinoor Rs. 195—193/12—195; New Great Rs. 183/12—182/8—185; Pearls Rs. 360—357/8—358/12; Simplex Rs. 53/2—52/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 421/4—420

—The miscellaneous section kept steady with active trading. Steels firmed up towards the close— on reported larger production figures. Tata Iron and Steel ordys improved to Rs. 59/8 and defds to Rs. 220-10. Tata Hydros kept steady at Rs 1112/8 and Andhra Valleys at Rs. 607/8. Alcocks were slightly easy at Rs. 305. Bombay Burma shares maintained the level of Rs. 738/12 xd. Bombay Trams were unchanged at Rs. 133/12. Bombay Steams receded to Rs 203/12 while Scindia kept steady at Rs. 9/10. Cement shares were quieter. Bundis declining to Rs. 19-10 and Indian Cements to Rs. 290. Katni Ordys lost about Rs. 10 to Rs. 230 and defds to Rs. 855. Among Railway shares, Tapti Valleys rose from Rs. 645 to Rs. 652/8 while other shares show no important variations.

The total approximate production of Steel works at Jamshedpur for the month of July, published on the 8th instant, amounted to 55,699 tons of pig iron, 38,490 tons of steel ingots and 33,778 tons of finished steel as against 60,899 tons 41,640 tons and 30,651 tons respectively during the preceding month.

Bank shares were unchanged during the week, Imperial Bank shares being quoted at Rs. 1382/8xd, and the Contributories at Rs. 340 xd Bank of India shares were unaltered at Rs. 100/4 while those of Central Bank improved to Rs. 18/12xd.

YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Aug, 9.

The Important event during the week has been the publication of the American Cotton Bureau Report on Thursday night which has rather proved a Bearish Document and has consequently produced an easy feeling in the local market. It has been now evident that the American Cotton Crop will be sufficiently large for the next season and there is no question of any scarcity of contracts. The Indian Crop is also expected to be large and in the circumstances dealers have been naturally expecting lower prices in Yarn in course of time. Their considered opinion is that the present level of prices is very high and has been simply maintained not on its merits but on account of the very limited production in the Bombay Mills, and therefore at any moment when the Bombay Mills resume normal working, the yarn prices are bound to decline much further. For this reason buying is very limited and just sufficient for immediate requirements in as much as the dealers have no confidence in the present level of prices. Along with these the Bureau Report has also brought about a change in the sentiment of the buyers with the result that demand has again been very slack. It is quite probable that in course of time prices may yet decline much further before any buying in bulk will be in evidence.

English Yarns:—Firm prices have been maintained in Manchester on account of the Labour Strike but buyers in India prefer to wait and do not wish to make any purchases of importance at such a high level of prices. The Strike continues as yet but every hope has been entertained for its earlier termination. Spot prices remians steady with a moderate demand.

Japanese Yarns:—Before the Bureau Report there was more activity in evidence in this class of yarns and prices showed some further improvement. After the Bureau, however, at the close of the week prices have been inclined to decline and dealers have been very cautious in making purchases. The Japanese Import Houses have been quoting somewhat higher prices but it is expected that in course of time they will meet the buyers in their ideas and some business will result for forward deliveries.

Artificial Silk Yarns: As expected some further improvement is in evidence in this class of yarns and the undertone is fairly steady. Enquiries are more confined to cheap grade yarns but if the Manufacturers on the Continent remain firm for a further period of few months we expect gradual improvement in the local market.

Indian Yarns:—There has been some further improvement in the Strike situation in Bombay Mills and it is reported that some more men have joined the mills. It is also expected that after the Cocoanut day most of the Mills will be in a position to work normally. This is indeed a happy sign and the earlier it takes place the better for all concerned. At the moment, however, on account of very limited production in the Bombay Mills, several up-country Mills have been taking advantage of the situation and have been selling fairly large quantities at very profitable rates.

The future course of the market is not at all hopeful and we expect prices to decline furtfiel around.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London today:

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £		
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p. c. 1933 Notes)	102	0	0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	93	0	0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	2	17	6
Australian 6 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	59	15	0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0	18	6
Calcutta Tramways Ordy.)	0	17	6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0	11	0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6	13	6
French 5 p.c. Rentes	20	15	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	126	0	0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1	10	6
India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	66	5	0
India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	87	5	0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	57	5	0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0	2	6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0	14	6
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0	5	0
Nitrate Railways (Ordy.)	7	5	0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	8	12	6
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0	1	0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Debs.	75	0	0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	193	0	0
Southern Punjab Railway 4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	97	15	0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	102	0	0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	101	0	0

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASS. LTD.)

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Receipts for week ending 8th Aug.

	1929 Bales.	1928. Bales.
Bengal	511	17
Oomras	6472	2116
Dholleras	3402	2508
Broach	614	10
Southerns	7084	1806
Persians	70	279
Americans		
Egyptians	48	
E. Africans	2881	1521
Total	21082	8180

Exports for week ending 8th Aug.

United Kingdom		1574
Continent		30956
China		
Japan		29212
Coast Ports		525
Total		52267

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe		1987
China, Japan & Coast Ports		21831
Total		23818

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 8th Aug.

Exports from 1ts Sept. to 8th Aug.

	1928/29	1927/28
	3,307,135	3,409,158
	1928/29	1927/28
United Kingdom	66569	88440
Continent	808158	678495
China	328,437	256,000
Japan	1407327	1065005
Coast Ports	19769	27729
U. S. A.	38571	4875
Total	2668831	2120545 Bales.

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. 1928 to 8th August 1929 135,641

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 8th August 1929 539,819

Same period last year 453,534

Mills in Bombay on 8th August 1929 943,200

Same time last year. 1,140,575

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, We have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, today:

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	22
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	12
Ceylon Planters	25
Ceylon Rubber	46
Clunes Estates	25-8
Cochin Rubber	37.8
Eila Tea	175
Estates Co. of Uva	33
Fairlawn Estate	38-8
Frocester Estates	62.8
Hathawe Rubber	13-8
Honiton Rubber	9
Horawala Rubber	46
Indo-Malay Estates	22
Jambulande T. & Rub.	13.
Jebong Rubber	16
Kalutara Company	34
Kalutara Rubber	16
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	26
Lanka Rubber	60
Lansdowne Rubber	200
Maha Uva Estates	54
Meall Mor Estates	25-8
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	25
Neuchatel Estates	42
North-Western Rub.	18
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	27
Rubber Growers'	32
Saffragam T. & Rub.	212.8
Talgaswella Tea	52-8
Torrington Tea	24
Udabage Tea	66
Udapolla Rubber	21
Ullswater Rubber	13
Vogan Tea	41
Warriapolla Estate	28

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

During the week under report, no business of importance is reported. The market is quiet and unchanged.

S. S. Jaladuta is chartered for Coal Calcutta to Bomaay for September at Rs. 6/8 per ton.

Steamer discharging Coal in the Stream.

7/8/29 S. S. Derbyshire Desh./Seeb./Poniati Andrew Yule & Co.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo.

16/8/29 S. S. Arabistan Gashtan and Samla Coal Choonilal Harilal and Co

20/8/29 S. S. Mahout Bengal Coal

28/8/29 S. S. Groleden Lodna Steam Coal Choonilal Girdharlal Co

15/8/29 S. S. Jaladuta Desh./Seeb./Poniati Andrew Yule and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F. Ex-Scales Darukhana.
Deshargarh Steam Coal	Rs. 16/ Rs. 17/12
Deshargarh/Seebpore/Poniati	Rs. 15/10 Rs. 17/8
Gaslitan Steam Coal	Rs. 15/6 Rs. 17/4
Samla Steam Coal	Rs. 15/- Rs. 17/-
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. [illegible]

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Since our last report dated 2nd inst. we have to report a steady but quiet market during the interval with fair demand for ready Sugars and little business doing. With further arrivals of July shipment and there being no power to hold the Sugar there were many weak holders selling July shipment and fair quantity changed hands at Rs. 7/13/0 to Rs. 7/10/0 F. B. Harbour terms. Forward positions were kept steady and fair quantity changed hands in October/December at Rs. 7/15/0 to Rs. 8/0/6 in January/March at Rs. 8/2/0 to Rs. 8/3/0 F. B. H. There are not keen sellers for January/March. There is no parity with Java and no direct business to report. There was some enquiry for Jamnagar and Malabar coast and some dealers are reported to have transferred their sales to Bedibunder and Malabar for Aug/Sept. shipment. Java reported a steady but quiet market with fair business doing a fair quantity is reported to have been bought by Indian shippers from second hand sellers. The Trust estimate has been reduced by 40,000 tons from present crop.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steady markets with small business doing.

American Terminals have declined about over ten cents on account of pressure to sell by Philipines and Portorico. The highest was quoted on the 2nd inst. at 2.17, 2.25 and 2.30 for September/December and March and lowest on the 7th inst. at 2.06, 2.10 and 2.21 for some positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 3rd inst. quoting s 10/9 s 10/9d and s 11/2 14 for August-October and December is reported lowest or the 7th inst. quoting s 10/7 9d. s 10/8.1/4 and s 11/ for same position.

The following are the Bazar rates and stucks.

TMO.ready Rs. 13/0/0 s 11/9 F. B. Harbour stocks 80,000 bags.

TMO July/Sept. Rs. 7/13/0 s 11/9 F. B. Harbour.

TMO Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/0/0 s 11/11 F. B. Harbour.

TMO Jan/March Rs. 8/3/0 s 12/2 F. B. Harbour.

BRB Ready Rs. 13/2 s 12/ F. B. Harbour stocks 3,000 bags.

Brit Reined Rs. 12/9/0 stock 12,000 bags.

German Rs. 12/10/0 stock 3,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. "Sutherland with 22,500 bags Java Sugar.

S. S. Pundit with 57,500 bags Java Sugar.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Our Market has ruled steady today by evidencing a rise of about an Anna per cwt. both in ready as well as forward prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/1 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 7/13 per cwt F.B.H.

S. S. Pundit Rs. 7/12 per cwt F.B.H.

S. S. Arabia Rs. 7/12 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment July Rs. 7/11/6 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Aug/Sept. Rs. 7/13/6 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Oct./Dec. Rs. 8/1 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug 8.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19-5/8.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126.

National Bank £50.

Eastern Bank £6-5/3.

Funding Loan, 4 p.c. £85-1/8.

Conversion Loon £74-1/8.

Indian Loan, 5-1/2 p.c. £99-3/4.

Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 p.c. £49 1/2.

Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan, £57.

Indian Stock, 3-1/2 sterling loan £66.

Consols X3-3/4.

War Loan, 5 p.c. £100-7/8.

Victory Bonds, 4 p.c. £90-3/8.

OILS & CAKES.

The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd. Ex-Godown Bombay.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 544/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs 125/- per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.) Liverpool, Aug. 8.

Oct. close at s 9/10 1/8d. 1-3/8d.
Dec. close at s 10/- 5/8d. 1-3/8d.
Mar. close at s 10/5 1/8d. 5/8d.
Weat Chicago Market:—
Sept. per bushel doll. 1.34-7/8 up 1/4.
Dec. per bushel doll. 1.42-7/8 down 1/8.
Mar. per bushel doll. 1.47-3/4 down 1/4.

There is no need to-day for any woman to be ashamed of her complexion; a beautiful clear skin is her natural birthright. Blotchy, discoloured complexions are always the result of failure to remove the accumulations of dead, decaying tissue clogging the new skin underneath, which is only waiting to show itself in all its fresh beauty.

A BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS YOURS!

Science has provided an aid to nature in Mercolized Wax, which, gently massaged into the skin occasionally, dissolves away all the minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle, leaving the young, healthy skin underneath pure and fresh-looking, as nature intended it to be.

MERCOLIZED WAX
(Registered Trade Mark)

Get some from your Chemist or Stores and use it to-night and note the wonderful improvement in your complexion in a few days.
DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Re. One a box or Rs. 2-4 family size. Of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere.

The Magical Cure for SKIN DISEASE!

THE world has never known any preparation that could compare with Zam-Buk for the treatment of skin troubles. This highly-refined balm of rare herbal origin, penetrates thro' the tiny pores of the skin, and thus gets into deeper tissues where disease has its roots.

Zam-Buk is endowed with powerful soothing, healing and antiseptic properties. It quickly ends all irritation and pain, subdues swelling and inflammation, kills poisonous germs and grows new healthy skin.

Be sure and keep a box of Zam-Buk always handy!

Purely herbal and guaranteed free from animal fats.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY AUGUST 10 1929

THE YOUNG PLAN

Britain's Threat of Withdrawal

WANTS SATISFACTORY DECISIONS ABOUT PERCENTAGES AND ANNUITIES FIRST

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Hague.—Mr. Snowden told the Financial Commission that unless Britain received satisfactory decisions as regards percentages, conditional and unconditional annuities and Germany's deliveries in kind, Britain could not proceed with further discussion of the Young Plan.

PROPOSED SUB-COMMITTEE.

Mr. Snowden finally proposed the formation of a sub-committee of treasury experts to submit proposals on any question raised regarding the method and amount of annuities provided in the Young Plan.

M. Cheron (France) replied that five out of the six Governments concerned supported the Young Plan. He opposed the formation of the Sub-committee.

FORMER PERCENTAGES MUST STAND.

Mr. Snowden told the Financial Commission that the former percentages of German annuities must stand. France, Italy and Belgium favoured the Owen-Young percentages. The Commission has adjourned till Saturday to enable private talks to settle the deadlock.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF RHINELAND

—:o:—

FRIENDLY DISCUSSION

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Hague.—The Political Commission had a very friendly discussion of the evacuation of the Rhineland which Dr. Stresemann desires, immediately the Young plan is adopted. But M. Briand expresses the opinion that France must first see the plan working smoothly. Germany expects to regain Saar before 1935 and see the end of the Commission of Verification and Conciliation in 1935.—Reuter.

BRITAINS THREAT OF WITHDRAWAL

—:o:—

FRENCH PRESS ANGRY

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Hague.—Mr. Snowden began his speech before the Hague Financial Commission Yesterday by expressing a hope that it would not be regarded as an offensive if he said that none of his arguments had been answered, and that none of his figures challenged. He stressed Britain's unparalleled war sacrifices and concluded: "We cannot compromise this matter. The British House of Commons will never ratify the Young Plan in its present form."

FRENCH PRESS ANGRY.

Paris.—French Press to-day is very angry with Mr. Snowden "Le Journal" says: "The third day has ended with nothing less than a threat on the part of Mr. Snowden to revise the International debts agreements which is tantamount to blackmail."

"Le Matin" says "Mr. Snowden is more extreme than the Nationalists. If the Conference fails, the Second International must be credited with unexpected prowess."

"Ere Nouvelle" does not deny that there is something worthy of respect in Mr. Snowden's anxieties. but declares that an agreement cannot be reached by the use of language leading directly to a rupture.—Reuter.

FEDERAL GOVT. AGAINST FURTHER SACRIFICES

—:o:—

MR. BRUCE'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Canberra—Mr. Bruce stated here to-day that the British Government has consulted the Federal Government on the question of reparations and that the latter had agreed with the view of Mr. Snowden that the Empire should not be asked to make further sacrifices.—Reuter

AN ULTIMATUM

—:o:—

MR. SNOWDEN PREPARES TO LEAVE HAGUE

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Hague—It is reliably learned that Mr. Snowden has made preparations to leave Hague on Monday failing a satisfactory reply by to-morrow (10th) to his demands that the British taxpayer should be protected.—Reuter

TILAK MEMORIAL FUND

—:o:—

BULLETIN NO. 12

The Secretaries of the Tilak Memorial Fund beg to acknowledge the following donations.—Through Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh: Mrs. S. Mhatre Rs. 5; Mrs. Mhaskar Rs. 5; Mrs. Nadgir Rs. 10; Mrs. R. Sibi Rs. 5; Mrs. Vechya Rs. 15; Mrs. Merchant Rs. 15; Mrs. Nemani Rs. 15; Mrs. Khushai Rs. 30; Mrs. Banubhai Rs. 15; Mrs. Gangla Rs. 15; Mrs. V. Desai Rs. 30; Mrs. P. Desai Rs. 2; Mrs. P. Vithal Rs. 10; Mrs. L. Jayakar Rs. 5; Mrs. Jayakar Rs. 10; Mrs. I. Desai Rs. 25; Anonymous Rs. 25; Mrs. Kanga Rs. 15; Mrs. Shergaonkar Rs. 15; Mrs. Shete Rs. 5; Mrs. Pande Rs. 10; Mrs. Khote Rs. 5; Mrs. Shantabai Dabholkar Rs. 25; Mrs. Amin Rs. 10; Mrs. Divalibai Rs. 5; Miss Mambai Kama Rs. 6; Mrs. B. Raiya Rs. 110; Mrs. K. Jhaveri Rs. 40; Mrs. L. Doongarsi Rs. 50; Mrs. V. Chandavarkar Rs. 20; Mrs. S. Sirur Rs. 20; Mrs. Manjulabai Lad Rs. 20; Mrs. R. Navarange Rs. 15; Mrs. Kamalabai Paranjpe Rs. 10; Miss Kamala Deshmukh Rs. 10; Miss Shushila Dehmukh Rs. 5; Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh Rs. 101; From Jhaveri Bazar Rs. 6; Re. 1 each from Messrs. Raghu Shet Mahadeo Kelker, Janaku and Atmaram and Rs. 5 each from seven anonymous donars Total Rs. 785. Previously acknowledged amount Rs. 8,845-15-3 Total amount to date Rs. 9,629-15-3.

STOP PRESS

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

After two hours' discussion on the Adjournment motion moved by D. B. O. Roy, the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, censuring the Government's attitude towards the Mill Strike sitution, was carried without division.

Dr Roy in moving the motion criticised the Government's apathy and urged the necessity for intervention under the Trade Disputes Act

PUBLIC MEETINGS PROHIBITED IN CALCUTTA

Mr. Colson, Officiating Police Commissioner of Calcutta served Notice on Mr. Kironsankar Ray, Secretary, B.P.C. prohibiting any procession or open air public assembly within the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta for seven days except with the permission of the Commissioner. Whereas owing to the present jute mill strike and danger of disorder arising therefrom, any open-air public assembly might endanger public peace and safety.

It is stated in Congress circles that the order would affect the processions contemplated in connection with the Political Sufferers' Day celebration on Sunday next.

CASE AGAINST MR. R. CHATTERJI

—:o:—

JUDGMENT RESERVED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Arguments were concluded and judgment was reserved till Monday in the Ramananda Chatterji case.

Mr. B. G. Chatterjee on behalf of the Printer Sajamidas, contended that so long as a person merely advocated a change in the form of Government established by law without advocating abomination of the British Government such a person did not commit sedition. Since Parliament embodied in the Act of 1919 substitution of democratic form of government in place of the present bureaucracy. it was a clear demand for a change and it would not bring one within the revisions of Section 124-A.

Counsel further quoted Lord Sinha, Mr. B. N. Basu, Macaulay, the King's Proclamation of 1919, in support of the contention and said that nobody, Englishman or Indian worth the name could contemplate the perpetuation of bureaucratic system of government in India. In fact it would, he said, be a great slur on British rule if anybody did so.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST TO ISSUE DEBENTURE LOAN

—:o:—

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned issue by the Calcutta Improvement Trust of debenture loan of 25 lakhs. Loan will have currency for 30 years and rate of interest will be five and a half per cent.—A. P.

MR. BUCKLEY NOMINATED IN PLACE OF MR SUGDURY

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

Mr. G. Sugdury, one of the two representatives of Commerce in the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee had resigned as he expects to go out of India shortly.

Mr. L. D. L. Buckley of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. has been nominated in place of Mr Sugdury.—Free Press.

REDISCOUNT RATE

—:o:—

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK INCREASES FROM 5 TO 6 P. C.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

New York.—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York increases the rediscount rate from five per cent to six to-morrow.—Reuter.

ITALIAN POLITICAL INTERNEES ESCAPE

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Rome.—It is officially confirmed that three political internees, namely ex-deputy Emilio Lusso, Professor Carlo Rosselli and Francesco Nici, nephew of the ex-Premier, escaped on the night of July 27 from the segregation centre on Lipari Islands.—Reuter

(Continued from column 7.)

8 lakhs for agricultural loan for the District, which is inadequate for a single sub-division. We have collected the above figures after careful survey of the affected areas.

From the above it will be seen that our immediate minimum requirements for the *sail* growing areas, we have taken up would be Rs. 353,000 to save the people from the terrible effects of flood. A similar sum if not more will be required in September to cope up with the scarcity in *amon* areas.

We appeal to our countrymen to extend a helping hand. contribute liberally to our fund that we may carry on our operations successfully and efficiently. Our collections of charities on 31st July is Rs. 35,000 and expenditure Rs. 22,294.—Free Press.

Kathiawar Youth Conference

—:o:—

PT. JAWAHARLAL ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH

The Secretary of the Indian States People's Conference sends the following for publication:—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President-elect of the Kathiawar Youth Conference, Rajkot, writes in his letter of the 1st instant to Mr. Balvantrai Mehta, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the original Kathiawar Youth Conference which could not meet at Morvi before:—

"I am very much against any restriction of the right of free speech and so far as I am concerned I should not like that right to be limited in any way. I am writing accordingly to the office-bearers of the Rajkot Conference. As for asking permission of the Ruler of a State, if there appears to be no necessity for it. The mere asking of permission, however, does not seem to make much difference. It is the conditions which are often attached to the permission that are apt to be humiliated."

Pandit Jawaharlal's reply has spread hope and zeal in the Youths of Kathiawar.

The Reception Committee of the Original Kathiawar Youth Conference have thereupon resolved to join the Rajkot Conference and appealed to the Youths of Kathiawar to make it successful. Brisk enrolment of members has started in Bombay with the united efforts of both wings of the Youth movement in Kathiawar. It is further understood that the Secretaries of the Rajkot Conference have cleared the misunderstanding by sending a telegram to Bombay saying that discussion of general, political along with social problem within aims and objects already published is not debarred except pertaining to individual States and Rulers.

TWICKENHAM BY-ELECTION

—:o:—

A CONSERVATIVE VICTORY

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Twickenham by-election necessitated by Sir W. Joynson-Hicks peerage has resulted as follows: Sir John Ferguson (Conservative) 14,705, Mason (Labour) 14,202, Patterson (Liberal) 1920.—Reuter.

"Spider" Reaches Croydon

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 9

The Duchess of Bedford's aeroplane "Spider" arrived at Croydon at 5-30 this afternoon.—Reuter.

BOUND FOR CROYDON

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Sofia—The Duchess of Bedford has arrived here. She is leaving for Croydon on a non-stop flight at 5-0 a.m. to-morrow.—Reuter

WIRE TO PT. JAWAHARLAL

—:o:—

RAJKOT, Aug. 8.

With a view to clearing any misunderstanding regarding aims and objects of forthcoming Kathiawar Youth Conference to be held here in last week of August, Mr. Kalidas M. Parekh, Chairman of the Reception Committee, has sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President-elect: "Barring discussion on individual States and Rulers there are no restrictions on discussion of general, political, social, economic and other problems which is within the aims and objects as published and copy of which has already been sent to you."—A.P.

Zurich.—The Zionist Congress by 230 votes to 30 read for the second time the draft constitution of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.—Reuter

London, Aug. 9.—Mr. J. H. Thomas sailed to-day for Canada to discuss the improvement of trade relations with Britain and also the question of emigration.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATES AND RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Mr. Manilal Kothari on the Evils of Personal Rule

PORBANDAR, Aug. 9.

At a largely attended public meeting held here last night under the presidentship of K. P. Dodia, Barat-Law, the late Sessions Judge of Porbandar State, Mr. Manilal Kothari speaking on Indian States said that the personal rule of Princes with all its concommittant evils without any check from any quarter had brought about the political and economic ruin of the people who, in the present state of awakened consciousness of their elementary rights, were asking for a complete overhaul of the present system and introduction of responsible government based on representative institutions.

DUTY OF PRINCES.

He pointed out that it would be impossible for the Princes to ignore the awakening and resist this most legitimate demand. It was high time, he said, that they realised the true conception and constitution of States which comprised both people and Princes, and that the land and other revenues were not their personal properties to be appropriated and used as they liked, but were sacred trust which should be jointly and justly administered for the general welfare, and that they should also understand, particularly after the 'fiasco' of the Butler Committee, over which affair they had made stupendous and sinful waste of public money, that no attempt on their part or in any other quarter would succeed in dividing Indian India from British India, and that their true security and future well-being would depend mainly on how they co-operated with their people in establishing representative institutions and with people of British India in eventually bringing about federation based on equitable footing.

BUTLER COMMITTEE.

Referring to the statement of Mr. Wedgwood Benn in reply to a question of a Labour member, Mr. Kothari said that the people of India had sufficiently boycotted the Simon Commission and unequivocally repudiated the Butler Committee and were, therefore, indifferent as to how those two reports were going to be considered. It was true, however, as Mr. Benn observed, that question raised by the Butler Committee were of a constitutional nature, and that they could only be considered between two duly constituted Governments and the speaker added that as the States were not duly constituted Governments, the Paramount Power would not at all be justified in taking the final decision on the Butler recommendations.

APPEAL TO STATES PEOPLE.

In conclusion, Mr. Kothari earnestly appealed to the people of Porbandar State to organise themselves, formulate a workable scheme of representative government and soon place it before H. H. the Maharana Saheb who being a ruler of good intentions would have no hesitation or difficulty in accepting it.—A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN SURMA VALLEY

Thousands of People Without Food or Shelter

SCARCITY OF CATTLE FODDER

—:o:—

Relief Committee's Urgent Appeal For Help

SYLHET, Aug. 9.

The people of Surma Valley have not yet recovered from the effects of the devastations caused by the Assam floods. As the funds so far collected by the Flood Relief Committee have proved inadequate, and influential delegation has left for Bombay, led by the veteran publicist Mr. Bepinchandra Pal.

In the meanwhile, a detailed statement has been issued to the Press by the Flood Relief Committee.

The following are a few extracts from the text of the statement:—

A rushing tide of water 4 to 5 feet at some points in the river, which is 16 feet higher than normal, flew with such rapidity that in a single night—the fateful night of the 10th June—a vast area in the District of Cachar and in Karimganj Sadar and South Sylhet Sub-divisions of the District of Sylhet went under deep water. Hundreds of houses collapsed, thousands of cattle were swept away to find rest in watery graves in the rivers carrying away the fury of the floods.

Mothers were seen floating with sucklings in the laps, men and women clinging to the branches of trees, and roofs of houses, as well as people fleeing to the hills and railway lines for shelter, leaving behind all their earthly possessions to the mercy of the tide. Railway, steamer and postal communications were suspended. Telegraph lines were dislocated and uprooted. For a week, Cachar and parts of Sylhet were entirely cut off from the rest of the world by the great deluge.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE

The standing crops were entirely destroyed in Cachar and four-fifths of Sylhet District The loss to crop is estimated at Rs. 292 lakhs in Sylhet and 26-1/2 lakhs in Cachar. The loss of properties comes to four lakhs in Sylhet and 4 lakhs in Cachar. on a modest calculation.

The total population of Sylhet is 25 lakhs and Cachar 5 lakhs of which no less than 18 lakhs are directly affected by the flood

GRATUITOUS RICE RELIEF

At the first stage the Assam Government granted Rs. 45,000 for gratuitous food grain relief for Sylhet which was exhausted in three weeks. They granted another sum of Rs. 105,000, bringing the total to Rs. 1-1/2 lakhs. This amount is supplemented by our funds; but all these are quite inadequate to meet the minimum requirements of the stupendous task in some of the areas alone to be carried out till the next harvest in November next.

Total rice doles at 2 seers per head, per week require for three months Rs. 2 lakhs. Deducting the sum of Rs. 105,000 the Government grant, we must have at least Rs. 95.000 to carry on gratuitous food relief operations alone till November. The number of persons on gratuitous grain relief in Cachar is 20,000.

SUFFERINGS OF MIDDLE CLASS PEOPLE.

Large number of middle class families are more severely hit by the flood. Naturally they are unwilling to come for gratuitous relief and would rather go without food than approach the distributors.

In Sylhet 300 Choukidari circles were severely affected. Taking ten families in need of relief, each circle which contain 3, 4, or five villages, we require at least Rs. 60,000 for them at Rs. 20 for each family.

FREE GRANTS FOR BUILDINGS.

As noted, a large number of houses collapsed. Rs. 50,000 are required at Rs. 15 for building one hut. In Cachar one lakh of rupees are required for free building grants. Government has refused house-building grants.

Almost all the tanks in the countryside are polluted. Pure drinking water is a scarcity everywhere. We received reports of people going 3 to 4 miles for water to drink. People are catching rain water from tram roofs for drinking. Cholera and other epidemics have already broken out. We can't lose time for disinfection of a number of tanks in each Choukidari circles. Taking 3 tanks per circle we require Rs. 18,000 to disinfect 900 tanks at Rs. 20 per tank for the Sylhet District alone. In Cachar Rs. 10,000 is required for disinfection.

CATTLE FODDER.

The cattle mortality is not yet very serious, except those which have been carried away by flood. A serious mortality is however apprehended in the near future as fodder is extremely scarce in the whole District. Water hyacynth which is a pest menacing and of grave danger to crop and waterways acquired a new fascination for the peasantry. In the absence of better food, cattle are let out to take to it as a means of sustaining their miserable existence. But, alas, the hateful weeds has suddenly disappeared as if to defy scientists' experiments, and Legislators wrathful enactments for their eradication. The water hyacinth is now a dear commodity and is selling at high price to save cattle. Unless fodder is available 60 per cent. of cattles will die in October. For this we require at least Rs. 20,000 for Sylhet alone. We started selling rice kuda at half price, the loss to be shared by our Committee and Mr. A. V. Thakkar and Seth Jeonlal.

CROPS.

As pointed out the loss from crop amounts to about Rs. 29 lakhs. By the earlier flood in Baisak Bura the spring crop was half damaged at the harvest time Also seeding for *aus* and *amon* crops. The cultivators resowed in Jait. In quick succession the present flood damaged the entire resown *aus* and *amon* crop. We know not what dire calamity awaits us in future.

During the transplanting season of the sail crop, the want of seed and seedlings acts as a handicap.

The Government sanctioned Rs.

(Continued in column 3.)

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